

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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Chiefs foresee no problems with Court ban on random auto checks, noting 'probable cause' is the key to traffic enforcement stops

By MICHAEL P. BALTON

The recent Supreme Court ruling which outlawed random license and registration checks by police will have minimal, if any, impact on the nation's highway patrol agencies.

A Law Enforcement News spot check of several state police forces has uncovered no sign of protest over the Court's restrictive decision, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police has issued a two-page statement noting that the ruling "will not impose insurmountable difficulties for the police."

The concept of "probable cause" was a recurring theme in interviews with administrators and spokesmen from a cross section of state police departments. In its ruling last month the Court indicated that an officer can stop a vehicle if he has at least a suspicion of wrongdoing that he can clearly express and is "reasonable."

Major John Holland of the Colorado State Patrol commented that the decision would have no effect on his department's vehicle stop policy. "We haven't been doing [car checks] without reason — probable cause to stop them," he said. "We just don't go out and stop somebody because we don't like the way he combs his hair."

"The problem with this whole thing is that people who haven't read the case involved don't understand it," Holland added. "The case is a very unique one that

most departments don't get involved in — it's rarely ever done."

The Court's decision involved a Delaware driver, William J. Prouse 3d, who was stopped for a random license check and was subsequently found to be in possession of marijuana. The majority opinion by Justice Byron R. White states that such a stop violates a driver's constitutional right to privacy, but that license and registration checks were permissible in a roadblock-type situation.

Holland noted that his agency uses roadblocks to examine "equipment, registrations, driver's licenses, whatever" for about 130,000 cars each year. "The Court ruled that they're proper as long as you don't pick out certain people and we don't," he explained. "When we set one up, we stop everybody. So we don't feel that we're in conflict with [the decision] at all."

The head of the Illinois State Police, Superintendent Lynn E. Baird, said that his troopers also prefer to use roadblocks to detect motorists who are driving without a license. "We have a program set up to have driver's license checks, but it's a very controlled thing. We do it in a safe area. It had been researched before we even instituted it. We checked with court opinions and everything else and we're in pretty good shape."

Regarding the Court's ban on random auto checks, the superintendent observed

that the Illinois force has not been utilizing the spot method. "You still have to have that one thing, and it's called probable," he pointed out. "If you don't have probable cause, you're in trouble no matter what you try to do."

Similar sentiments were expressed by a spokesman for the California Highway Patrol. "We very seldom would stop somebody without probable cause," he said. "The general policy has been to observe something — observe a violation to respond to."

As a result, the spokesman noted, the Prouse decision will have "very little impact on us."

Lieutenant Colonel Roger Collar of the Florida Highway Patrol described one type of situation in which the Court's ruling might handicap a police officer. "A brand new or very late model Cadillac that is dirty [is being] driven by a 16-year-old whose got on crummy clothes. It just doesn't fit the vehicle. He's got a tag [which shows] he's not in his home territory — he's out of country or out of state. All of it adds up to be a situation that's suspicious. An officer seeing that would want to check it out."

Although Collar acknowledged that such an incident constitutes only a "small, minor part" of an officer's role, he noted that by not allowing police to investigate that type of situation, the Court ruling has

taken away a useful law enforcement tool.

"A law enforcement officer with an inquisitive, inquiring mind who sees a suspicious activity that he wants to check out can come across things that are wrong and take action," he said. "On the other hand, I recognize the Constitutional prohibitions against unreasonable search and seizure and I respect that. There's got to be a line somewhere; it's a question of where you draw the line."

Like most of the other patrol agencies surveyed, the Florida department routinely conducts roadblock-type checks for driver's licenses and registrations. Collar noted that the force clears "thousands of driver's license cases" each year through a variety of patrol tactics.

Colonel Allen C. Rush, who is superintendent of the Kansas City Highway Patrol, noted that his department's official stand on the ruling would be set after the state's attorney general has had time to analyze and interpret the ruling.

"But based on what we've been told, I don't think it's going to have any particular effect on our day-to-day operation," he said. "Ordinarily we have some reason when we stop someone anyway."

Rush stated that his troopers regularly employ "driver's license check lanes," a system in which "you take 20 minutes and stop everybody who comes along and

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Slow, slower, slowest: Kansas signs cut speeding by degree



Wide World Laserphoto

Incremental speed limit signs in Fort Riley, Kansas are placed 100 meters apart in an attempt to alert drivers to keep an eye on the speedometer and their foot off the accelerator.

NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs

San Francisco cops get nod to wear beards and goatees

Over the objection of Police Chief Charles Gain, the San Francisco Police Commission voted last month to permit city policemen to wear neatly trimmed beards and goatees, according to the Associated Press.

The 4-to-1 vote approved a petition from 120 officers who contended that the facial adornment should be allowed so that policemen could keep up with the times. Gain had argued that the proposal would make his force "the laughingstock of the country."

In urging the commission to accept the proposal, undercover officer Theodore Schlink III took a more parochial stance. "We should be representative of the community and its values," he said. "If we look like the community of 10 years ago, we'll reflect attitudes from that era."

One practical aspect of beards in policing was demonstrated by another bearded undercover officer, Douglas Kidd, who appeared in uniform before the commission to show that facial hair does not interfere with the use of gas masks.

Kidd's demonstration was apparently a hit with the commission. The panel's president, Richard Siggins, observed, "I wish I'd known about this — I'd have invited my kids."

But Chief Gain was not as impressed with the beard-in-the-gas mask ploy. "It simply does not enhance the appearance of police officers in uniforms to have beards," he said.

Buffalo, New York tests limited bicycle patrolling

The 10-speed bicycle has become a standard item of police equipment for four Buffalo, New York police officers, who began testing the viability of two-wheeled, man-powered patrolling last month.

The goals of the pilot project go well beyond mere pedaling, however. The Buffalo Department plans to demonstrate that bike patrols can make officers more visible to the community, improve police mobility, save gasoline, and promote bicycle safety, while keeping the pedaling officers fit.

In spite of its many goals, the program is expected to be totally cost-efficient. Police Inspector Daniel Redmond initiated the bike beats after he observed that unclaimed bicycles housed in the police storeroom could be put to good use by some of his men.

One of the police bikers, Officer Kenneth Jones, told reporters that he had volunteered for the detail because "I'm kind of a bicyclist anyway," explaining that he regularly cycled with his family in a park near his suburban home.

Noting that he had patrolled on a lightweight motorcycle during part of

his nine-year career, Jones said that he did not think the bike beat would be much different. He conceded, however, that "you get some funny looks when you're on a bike."

Jones' major concern was figuring out a way to secure his chain-driven mount when he has to leave it unattended while on duty. "It would be awfully embarrassing if someone stole one of our bikes," he remarked.

Nation's crime index up 1%; first rise in two years

After two years of stabilization, the nation's serious crime rate rose 1 percent in 1978, with violent offenses leading the increase, according to preliminary data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports.

Overall, violent crime jumped 5 percent, with aggravated assault rising 7 percent, rape climbing 6 percent, robbery increasing 3 percent, and murder showing no significant change.

A one percent rise in motor vehicle theft and burglary contributed to a one percent increase in all reported property crimes. The larceny-theft rate remained constant with 1977 figures.

The statistics revealed that 1978 was a seesaw year for crime in America. The number of reported offenses dropped four percent during the first quarter, declined 1 percent in the second, increased 3 percent during the summer months, and rose 4 percent in the final quarter.

Apparently, the reported crime pattern is mirroring shifts in the nation's population. Municipalities with less than 50,000 residents registered a 4 percent increase, while the rate for larger cities remained level. Suburban and rural areas each experienced one percent increases in their overall offense rates.

In a regional analysis, the FBI reported that crime was up 4 percent in the South and 3 percent in the West, while the Northeast and North Central states showed declines of 3 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

Poll finds public's call for the death penalty softens

Popular support for the death penalty is eroding, according to a recent national survey, but a majority of Americans still favor capital punishment for persons convicted of homicide.

Conducted in March by NBC News and the Associated Press, the poll revealed that the public is convinced that the death penalty does deter some criminals from committing murder. Of the 1,600 adults interviewed, 62 percent said they support the execution of convicted killers.

When the results were compared to two previous NBC-AP surveys, it was revealed that the public's faith in capital punishment has waned over the past eight months. The 62 percent figure was four points below the finding of a Nov-

ember poll showed that 24 percent opposed capital punishment outright and 14 percent had not made up their minds on the issue.

Regarding the death penalty's potential as a crime deterrent, 71 percent of the participants said it does discourage murder, while 25 percent disagreed and the remainder said they were uncertain.

San Jose sick-out prompts city to get outside help

A touch of blue flu swept through the San Jose, California Police Department on April 7, prompting city officials to solicit aid from state, county and neighboring municipal law enforcement agencies.

The outside officers began answering emergency calls for the city of 550,000, after 80 percent of the regular evening shift and more than half of the 40 officers who were scheduled to report for the 6:30 A.M. tour of duty called in sick under action staged by the local police union.

For the past 22 months, the officers have been working without a contract. They are seeking an 11 percent salary increase over the next two years in a proposed \$3.3 million wage/benefits package, while the city is offering a 7 percent, \$2.2 million raise. Recruits joining the 799-member force are currently paid \$1,333 per month.

Street lighting research leaves issue in the dark

Improved street lighting does not necessarily reduce crime, according to a recent LEAA study which called for further research that would statistically test the environmental design concept's effectiveness as a crime deterrent.

Recommending that a series of uniform evaluations of existing and future lighting projects be conducted, the report stated that the current evidence is inconclusive

on whether better lighting lowers a community's offense rate or merely sends criminals to a more poorly lighted area.

Professor James M. Tien of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, who headed the project for Public Systems Evaluation, noted that the "uniformity of lighting" might be the most important element in reducing the public's fear of crime. He explained that the process involves reducing the relative darkness of one street until its luminosity equals that of brighter, adjacent streets.

However, Tien noted that his research, which included site visits to 17 projects and interviews with personnel from another 60, indicated that the rate of crime actually increased in certain well-illuminated areas. He speculated that the rise could be attributed to such factors as car thieves being better able to see what they are doing and residents reporting more offenses because they can better see the incidents taking place.

Financed by a \$129,624 grant under LEAA's National Evaluation Program, the study noted that different Federal agencies are often at cross-purposes when they implement a street light improvement project. LEAA has been primarily interested in crime reduction, the researchers said, while the Department of Transportation is concerned with traffic safety, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development is interested in community development.

To avoid problems that might arise from such conflicting goals, the study recommended that future street lighting projects be joint efforts.

The report, entitled "National Evaluation Program, Phase I Summary Report: Street Lighting Projects," is available from: LEAA's National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

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New York and Washington bolster transit forces, as public's fear of rail crime gets on track

Public fear of crime on two of the nation's rapid transit systems has prompted subway officials in New York and Washington, D.C. to attempt to beef-up their respective specialized patrol forces.

In New York last month, the City's Transit Authority Police Department staged a massive redeployment of its 2,900-member force in an effort to muster a maximum uniform presence during peak crime hours.

Earlier this month, the budget committee of Washington's Metro system recommended that the size of its 255-member law enforcement agency be increased to permit around-the-clock patrols of a particular station that has become the focus of citizen concern over crime on the new system.

Instituted on an order from Mayor Edward Koch last month, the New York pro-

gram is being bolstered by \$6.6 million in extra overtime funds, which will be used to place most of the force's 2,100 uniformed personnel on a six-day work week until the end of the fiscal year. The officers are being joined on their underground patrols by the department's complement of 140 detectives, who have been ordered back into uniform, and by 94 regular city police officers.

The major impetus behind the effort came from release of the authority's crime figures for January which indicated that felonies increased 21 percent, from 979 during the first month of 1978 to 1,182. Adding to the citizen's fear of subway violence were several widely publicized murders that pushed the underground homicide rate during the first three months of 1979 to within one of the total for all of last year.

According to the New York Times, the Transit Authority has already reported on the initial success of the anticrime effort. Officials said that only 43 felony complaints were received during the first 58 hours of the beefed-up patrols, compared to the 24-hour daily average of 42 complaints for the previous nine months.

Revealing how the increased uniformed force had been deployed during the initial period, the authority indicated that it was able to field 384 extra officers in stations and trains at 6 P.M., 544 at 8 P.M., 484 at 10 P.M., 534 at midnight, and 424 at 2 A.M. The overall patrol force for the above eight-hour period peaked at 974 patrolmen at 8 P.M., and was never below 684 officers.

To boost the patrols during the high-crime evening hours, however, the authority

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Mich. trooper pact stalled for 5 months

A procedural dispute between Michigan state troopers and Governor William G. Milliken has forced a five-month stalemate in the initiation of the state's first police contract negotiations, in spite of the fact that an Election Day referendum had given the officers the right to organize.

According to the Detroit News, Milliken has vetoed bills, on two separate occasions, that would have empowered the Michigan Employment Relations Commission (MERC) to set up a trooper election to select a police bargaining unit.

In turning back the bills, the second of which was overwhelmingly approved by the state legislature earlier this month, the governor said that the State Civil Service Commission should oversee the election and the subsequent contract negotiations, noting that the commission is mandated to serve as the state's "personnel department."

However, the leadership of the 1,750-member Michigan State Police Troopers Association wants no part of the civil service panel. Don Brown, the group's executive secretary, said that Milliken's proposal would be akin to allowing the home team to choose the umpires prior to the start of a ballgame.

"He controls the Civil Service Commission. He appoints its members, and that's not what I call an impartial body," Brown contended. "We're upset about the fact that we can't possibly get a fair contract under Civil Service. This is nothing but a continuation of his attempt to give us a hard time."

Although the association has represented troopers in personnel matters for the past 16 years, it has never been recognized as an official collective bargaining agent. Authorization of the group as a union seemed certain last fall when voters approved a constitutional amendment giving troopers the right to bargain collectively, but Milliken's first veto blocked the initiation of union elections last December.

Brown indicated that his association will be a shoo-in as soon as formal elections are held. He said more than 80 percent of the troopers have signed pledges of support for the organization and no other union has shown any interest in representing the officers.

But Milliken has been adamant in contending that the legislation does not have the constitutional authority to interfere in employee disputes. He said that such power "is properly vested in the Civil Service Commission."

"For my part, I continue to stand ready to discharge my responsibilities as soon as a bargaining representative is elected by state troopers and sergeants as required," the governor observed in his second veto message.

The troopers apparently have an ally in the state senate's majority floor leader, Senator David A. Plawewski, who sponsored both MERC bills. The senator plans to mount a campaign to override the governor's veto, attempting an action which has succeeded only once in the last 25 years.

"There's no doubt the governor is trying to stall the negotiations," Plawewski said.

The state senator's effort to push his second bill past Milliken's pen does not appear to be totally futile. The measure

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New line of underpowered police cars prompts chiefs to tell Congress: 'get out and push'

The downsized, pollution-controlled products of American auto manufacturers are not keeping pace with police needs for a patrol vehicle that can equal the high-speed performance of older, more powerful cars which are still on the road.

As reported by the Associated Press earlier this month, state highway patrol agencies and other law enforcement officials, including the leadership of IACP, are petitioning Congress to remove environmental and energy-saving restrictions on police cruisers.

The necessity for such a move was demonstrated recently by Trooper Tom Parker of the Pennsylvania State Police, which recently accepted an order of about 200 Ford patrol cars. Parker noted that the new cruisers are much slower than the larger-engined Fords and Plymouths that the agency had been using. Manufacturers have been phasing out the production of large-displacement motors in their attempts to meet Federally-imposed minimum fuel

economy standards.

"Here I'll show you the acceleration," Parker told a reporter while flooring the Ford's accelerator. The car's speedometer nudged its way up to the 60 mph mark after about 13 seconds of high engine revving. "That's it," the trooper said. "You want to get out and push?"

Warren Woodfield, an analyst for IACP, predicted that the patrol car performance problem would get worse as Congressional restrictions on emissions and mileage are tightened even further during the next few years.

"We'll be looking at a four-cylinder police car by 1985, and then a lot of violators will be getting away," he said. Manufacturers are currently placing downsized V-8's in cars equipped for highway patrol duty, but Congress has already passed a schedule requiring the auto makers to cut the average fuel consumption of their fleets by an increasingly greater margin.

Woodfield stated that the association

has called on Congress to exempt police cars from laws which prohibit garages from changing a car's emission controls or installing high-performance carburetors, special ignition systems, dual exhausts and other power-improving accessories.

"An individual citizen can do it," he noted. "They can sell you the stuff, and you install it. But it's against the law for a garage to do it, including a municipal or police garage."

Some police agencies have been counteracting the poor performance capabilities of new police cars by discouraging high-speed chases and relying instead on systems that employ radios, radar and aircraft to stop fleeing criminals and speeders.

A speed-shop proprietor in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania noted that even a driver who has modified his car with performance equipment would be foolish to try and outrun the police. "My money's on the state police," he said. "They outnumber you 50 to 1, and you can't outrun those radios."

Coalition of Federal crime and fire agencies formed to douse nation's overheated arson rate

The Federal government made its first major move to cool the nation's growing arson rate last month, when the heads of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the U.S. Fire Administration agreed to develop a coordinated program to battle arson on a national scale.

Under the joint effort, which was approved by LFAA Administrator Henry S. Dogin and USFA Administrator Gordon Vickery, state and local governments will receive direct Federal aid in fire investigation and training, and in criminal investigation and prosecution of arsonists.

In signing a formal implementation agreement, Vickery described arson as "a killer," noting that almost 1,000 lives and an estimated \$1.25 billion are lost annually in fires set by arsonists.

"Without coordinated efforts, we don't stand a chance to prevent or control arson," he said. "The end product of this agreement will be more effective aid to state and local government in their fight against arson."

The joint agreement is significant in

that it represents one of the few times that a law enforcement agency and a fire agency have managed to reach an accord on the arson problem. In recent years, police and fire departments at the local level have frequently been at odds as to how to best handle the problem, a situation which often resulted in inter-agency rivalries and a subsequent lack of cooperation.

Congress examined the consequences of the crime and the lack of a concerted effort against it at public hearings last fall. Expert witnesses testified about the development of organized crime arson syndicates, profiteering from arson, the destruction of portions of cities, the loss of tax revenues in urban areas, and added costs to consumers.

The hearings led to last month's developments, with Congress mandating that the available resources of the executive branch focus on arson prevention and control. The legislators designated USFA as the primary coordinating agency, and Attorney General Griffin B. Bell subsequently ordered LFAA to coordinate

Federal arson assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies.

According to the agreement, both agencies will try to coordinate the distribution of funds to police and fire departments, and attempt to promote the financing of joint fire/police arson prosecutive efforts.

USFA will have the primary role in providing technical assistance in fire investigation and fire training, bolstered by financial support from LFAA. Handbooks, equipment and procedures will be developed by the fire agency, and LFAA has agreed to provide assistance to states for the use of the new technology.

Officials at USFA are already working on the development of models for an arson early warning system and an arson task force. Programs designed to encourage the use of the team concept in arson investigations will be coordinated with LFAA.

An LFAA spokesman noted that there was no immediate estimate of the amount of funds that would be used in the first phase of the new program.

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Supreme Court Briefs

By AVERY ELI OKIN

Last month, with the issuance of a full-text plenary decision, a nearly unanimous Supreme Court sought to strike a balance between automobile drivers' right to privacy in their vehicles and the states' interest in promoting safety on the highways. The decision received nationwide media attention and was widely heralded as a major reform in police procedure, in spite of the fact that an analysis of the decision bears out the fact that the Court did not handcuff the police. In another full text plenary decision, which failed to capture the nation's attention, the Supreme Court strengthened the barrier against compelled self-incrimination. The major issues and facts addressed in the plenary opinions are reviewed below.

Automobile Search and Seizure

It is improper under the Fourth Amendment for a police officer to stop an automobile and detain the driver to perform a license and registration check when there exists no "reasonable suspicion" that the driver is in violation of any law, according to the Supreme Court.

This decision, rather than hampering effective policing, is an affirmation of the long established principle that the police must establish probable cause that a crime has been or is about to be committed prior to a stop.

A review of the facts in this case indicates it is doubtful that any probable cause existed for the stop. In the evening of November 30, 1976 in New Castle County, Delaware, a patrolman who was in a police cruiser stopped an automobile. While approaching the vehicle the officer smelled marijuana. The officer seized an undisclosed quantity which was in "plain view on the car floor."

Following his indictment on the charge of illegal possession of a controlled substance, the driver entered a motion to suppress the marijuana seized as a result of the stop. The trial court granted the motion after hearing the patrolman testify that "I saw the car in the area and was not answering any complaints so I decided to pull them off," which was held to be "wholly capricious and therefore violative of the Fourth Amendment."

The officer had also testified that prior to the stop "he had not observed neither traffic or equipment violations nor any suspicious activity." In addition, the officer noted that his action was not covered by "any standard, guidelines, or procedures pertaining to document spot checks, promulgated by either his department or the State Attorney General."

On appeal, the Delaware Supreme Court affirmed the trial court's suppression of the seized marijuana. The appellate court reasoned that "in absence of specific articulable facts which justify the stop by indicating a reasonable suspicion that a violation of the law has occurred," random stops of motorists are a violation of both the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.

Justice White, writing for eight members of the Court in the majority opinion, noted that the Delaware Supreme Court's holding was consistent with similar cases in five of the eleven Federal judicial circuits. Six jurisdictions had held otherwise on the Fourth Amendment question

regarding automobile stops. Review was granted in this case to establish nationwide judicial policy.

Relying on the landmark 1968 decision in *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1, the Court reasoned that stopping and detaining the driver for a license and registration check constituted a "seizure" within the meaning of Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments. Therefore any intrusion on rights guaranteed under the amendments should be based on an objective standard, "whether this be probable cause or a less stringent test."

In its argument to the Court, the State of Delaware contended that spot checks are reasonable when viewed against the Fourth Amendment because the State utilizes such spot checks to promote public safety on the roads. Such an objective, Delaware argued, "more than outweighs the intrusions entailed."

Rejecting the state's contention, the Supreme Court noted that the "marginal contribution to roadway safety possibly resulting from a system of spot checks cannot justify subjecting every occupant of every vehicle on the roads to a seizure at the unbridled discretion of law enforcement officials."

In a separate concurring opinion, Justice Blackmun noted that while spot checks violated the Fourth Amendment, a roadblock is acceptable in order to screen automobiles for illegal aliens and drugs. Also not covered by the decision are monitoring systems designed to screen all cars utilizing a predetermined selection method, "such as every tenth car to pass a given point."

Justice Rehnquist dissented arguing that the Court's decision did not resolve the Fourth Amendment question. Responding particularly to the concurring opinion which provided for roadblocks and alternative methods to determine who might be stopped, the Justice wrote: "The Court does not say that these interests can never be infringed by the State, just that the State must infringe them en masse rather than citizen by citizen."

Underlying the thinking of the overwhelming majority of the Court's members is the belief that "an individual operating or traveling in an automobile does not lose all reasonable expectation of privacy simply because the automobile and its use are subject to government regulations." Based on the view that Fourth Amendment protections are not given up when a person goes from his home to the street to a car, the Supreme Court could only reach the conclusion of affirming the holdings of the lower courts in this case. (*State of Delaware v. Prouse*, No. 77-1572, announced March 27, 1979.)

Self-Incrimination

In another area of constitutional rights, the Supreme Court held in a 7-to-2 decision

Continued on Page 6

California entrapment ruling focuses on police misconduct

The California Supreme Court has shifted the grounds that a defendant can use to build an entrapment defense, ruling last month that police misconduct, not the suspect's pre-existing criminal intent, should determine whether there was entrapment.

According to the *National Law Journal*, the court's 5-to-2 decision is a turnabout from positions handed down by other state courts and the U.S. Supreme Court. The previous rulings hold that the defendant's predisposition toward criminal intent must be proven in order to negate his entrapment defense.

But the California justices stated that the test to be applied is whether the conduct of the police officer was likely to "induce a normally law-abiding person to commit the offense."

Writing for the five-judge majority, Justice Stanley Mosk noted that police misconduct should be the focus of an entrapment defense, rather than "who first conceived or who willingly, or reluctantly, acquiesced in a criminal project."

"What we do care about is how much and what manner of persuasion, pressure and cajoling are brought to bear by law enforcement officials to induce persons to commit crimes," he explained.

Mosk was specific in setting guidelines for California law enforcement personnel, noting that police may offer persons an opportunity for criminal conduct and even tell them they are not being "set up." But he cautioned that cops may not do anything that would "generate in a normally law-abiding person a motive for the crime other than ordinary criminal intent" or "make commission of the crime unusually attractive to a normally law-abiding person."

In previous cases, the court had excluded admission of evidence of similar crimes committed by the defendant or

criminal reputation, even though the "origin-of intent" entrapment rule had depended upon subjective evaluation of the defendant's disposition toward committing a crime.

According to the new ruling, which came in *People v. Barrazza*, juries will decide the question of entrapment, rather than judges, due to the new test's "potentially substantial effect on the issue of guilt."

Judicial group acts to improve training of trial lawyers

Responding to Chief Justice Warren Burger's verbal challenge to the competency of trial lawyers, a special panel of the U.S. Judicial Conference met in San Francisco last month to consider plans that would help sharpen the Federal courtroom skills of law students and inexperienced attorneys.

According to the *Denver Post*, the committee, which is headed by U.S. District Judge Edward Devitt of Minnesota, has already received the endorsement of local bar groups on two of its major recommendations.

One of the proposals calls for the adoption of a uniform, national standard which would govern methods by which law students can receive practice trial work.

The second involves the creation of system in which law schools would provide their students with greater opportunities to gain supervised courtroom experience.

Apparently, the latter recommendation would come close to fulfilling a demand by Burger, who has repeatedly called for implementation of a plan to pull law students from their final year of theoretical studies in law school and thrust them into a year-long trial apprenticeship.

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Spot check ban doesn't faze state chiefs

Continued from Page 1

check their licenses." Emphasizing that the court has not ruled out the use of such a method, the superintendent said that *Prouse* would not have "any particular detrimental effect" on his agency.

Rush's counterpart in Delaware, the home state of the *Prouse* ruling, stressed that the decision "was not made against any state police officer," but involved a New Castle County patrolman, Colonel Norman Cochran of the Delaware State Police declared that his troopers do not "randomly check vehicles."

"We either detect a violation and stop the operator or we might set up a road check in which we say we're going to stop every third vehicle, fifth vehicle, seventh vehicle or whatever," he explained. "It's the kind of system in which we're not being arbitrary in stopping a vehicle."

Noting that the Court's decision will have "no impact" on his force, Cochran saw the ruling in a positive light. "I think some of the verbiage in the justice's opinion lends credence to the fact that police officers must stop vehicles in pursuit of the performance of their duties."

Richard Brandeis, a legal counsel for Georgia's State Department of Public Safety, indicated that the patrol did not have a policy on random stops prior to *Prouse*, noting that Georgia troopers rely on roadblocks for license and insurance checks.

"Most of our people are out in the rural areas anyway," he said. "I think [the decision] is going to have a big effect on the city police. They're the ones who are going to have problems."

But a spokesman for the Boston Police Department implied that the opposite of Brandeis's theory may be true. "Being an urban police department, we really don't do a lot of random checking," he said.

The spokesman noted that Boston cops stop drivers "if there's a probable cause for a crime or a violation of traffic law," but that they do not employ roadblocks for license checks. He added that the Massachusetts State Police used to conduct systematic stops in the late 1960's, in a program that turned up "all kinds of weapons and so forth," but that the State Supreme Court had set "some legal precedent for stopping that."

In its statement on *Delaware v. Prouse*, the IACP noted that officers must now be able to demonstrate a "reasonable suspicion" of a specific violation to stop a car. "At first blush, the high court's decision would appear to be a serious impediment to law enforcement's efforts to detect and successfully prosecute criminal conduct," the statement said. "Upon reviewing the ruling, however, IACP has indicated that the decision is consistent with other court holdings on the issue and will not impose insurmountable difficulties for the police."

IACP officials noted that the ruling does not prohibit an officer from stopping a vehicle for one type of violation and then charging the driver or his passengers with a more serious crime, if he finds cause to do so.

Transit forces scramble to cut crime

Continued from Page 3

ty had to shift personnel from other time slots. As a result, the force was reduced by 40 officers at 4 A.M., 20 at 6 A.M., 50 at 8 A.M., 150 at 10 A.M., 240 at noon, and 190 at 2 and 4 P.M.

While the initial shift rotations appeared to be effective, Koch noted that the deployments would be kept flexible. "We are not tipping off the thugs where the cops are," he told a news conference.

The changeable nature of the program was further emphasized when the authority announced that its detective squad had returned to investigative work after a brief period of uniformed patrolling. The original plan had proposed that regular NYCPD detectives assume the duties of the transit police investigators.

Transit Authority Police Chief Sanford D. Garelik has borne the burden of the changes. When the detectives were ordered back into uniform, the Detectives Endowment Association called for his resignation.

Captain Robert Koch, who represents the group's 400 superior officers and detectives, challenged a statement Garelik had made nine days before the program was enacted. The chief had noted that the public's "perception of crime in the subway is actually more than the reality."

In an interview with the *New York Daily News*, Captain Koch indicated that Garelik had changed his attitude toward the seriousness of subway crime since the inception of the program, and that the turnabout amounted to an admission by the chief that his three-year anticrime strategy had failed.

"The biggest obstacle [in reducing the subway crime rate] has been overcome and that was Garelik's 'perception of crime' rhetoric," Captain Koch said.

But Garelik told the *Daily News*, that he was "very comfortable" with the mayor's plan. "I take responsibility for every order I have written," he said. "I think the orders were good, and what was done was

excellent."

The public's perception of rising crime was also an issue in the Washington subway network this month. Metro officials are considering a plan that would make the system's Minnesota Avenue station the first to be formally assigned full-time transit police protection.

According to the *Washington Post*, the proposal was drafted after a series of meetings among representatives of the Minnesota Avenue Community, city officials and Metro staff personnel.

"Passengers have stated that they are afraid to use the station during late evening and early morning hours because of harassment and abuse," the city said in the formal request to the Metro board. "In addition, station equipment such as escalators and elevators have been vandalized so as to preclude normal operation."

However, Dennis W. Stewart, an assistant chief with the Metro police, said reported crime in the Minnesota Avenue station has not been higher than that in the rest of the system, and the incidents were generally minor. But he acknowledged that "it's the perception that's important."

According to Stewart, eight incidents were reported and 17 arrests were made by the Metro force at the Minnesota Avenue stop during January and February. One of the arrests involved an attempted rape.

The proposal that would provide 24-hour protection for the station would involve the hiring of three new Metro police officers at a cost of \$71,000 for the rest of the fiscal year and all of fiscal 1980.

The Metro's security problems may be compounded later this year when the system expands into Arlington County, Virginia. Metro General Manager Theodore C. Lutz had requested the addition of 35 officers in his 1980 budget, but the budget committee turned him down in spite of the fact that expansion will add three new stations to the line.

Describing the maintenance of security

as "a gnawing worry," Lutz told the *Post* that he is concerned about the willingness of suburban jurisdictions to participate in financing a growing Metro police force.

While transit officials have signed agreements with police departments in each of the jurisdictions it currently serves, the Metro force is solely responsible for patrolling trains and stations platforms.

Local police are assigned to patrol the area surrounding each station, and the D.C. department has already stepped-up patrol activity around the Minnesota Avenue stop.

One resident of the Minnesota Avenue neighborhood, Myra Brown, said she used the station daily and that conditions "have improved somewhat" since a number of citizen complaints were made in January and February. "The security people are very visible," she said.

The visible crime problem in the New York City subway system created a public furor surrounding Transit Police Chief Garelik, when the *New York Post* published an article accusing him of manipulating subway crime statistics. The newspaper charged that the chief had used two separate sets of subway crime data.

In a 15-page rebuttal, Garelik explained that the dual system enables the department to "refine and distill" the standard crime statistics for its own use "to address problems that are unique to its environment."

"The issue of crime reporting is a very subjective and complex one," Garelik said, noting that the *Post* article was "skipping about our figures and citing one thing and quoting another."

The department's crime records indicate that the subway's felony rate has been increasing steadily since 1975, the year that Garelik took office. However, arrest figures have kept pace with the rising crime, in spite of the fact that the chief lost about 700 men due to layoffs during the city's fiscal crisis.

Analyses of recent Supreme Court decisions

Continued from Page 5

that when a person gives testimony before a grand jury under a grant of immunity, the testimony may not be used against him in a later criminal trial because of the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination.

Early in the 1970's, the respondent was mayor of Manchester Township, New Jersey, while also serving on three county organizations which regulated the development in the area.

Following a lengthy state investigation into possible payoffs to officials to allow development in the township, the mayor was subpoenaed by a state grand jury. The mayor indicated an intention to exercise his Fifth Amendment right against compulsory self-incrimination, whereupon the prosecutors and lawyers for the mayor reached an agreement that in return for

the mayor's testimony "neither his statements nor any evidence derived from them could, under New Jersey law, be used in subsequent criminal proceeding (except in prosecutions for perjury or false swearing)."

The mayor testified truthfully before the grand jury, but when the hearings were over the prosecution obtained an indictment of the mayor for "misconduct in office and extortion by a public official." Prior to the start of the trial, the defense counsel sought a ruling to bar the use of any of the immunized grand jury testimony. The trial judge refused to rule that the state was not entitled to use the grand jury testimony to weaken the mayor's credibility. Further, after the conclusion of the state's presentation the trial judge ruled that if the mayor testified and an answer to a question did not match the grand jury testimony, the state could use the testimony in cross-examination. As a result of the ruling the mayor followed the advice of his counsel and did not testify at his trial.

The mayor was found guilty by a jury on the charge of accepting money from a developer. However, the New Jersey Appellate Division reversed the conviction, noting that the trial judge's "erroneous ruling" denied the mayor certain rights guaranteed under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.

In appealing the reversal, the State of New Jersey argued before the Supreme Court that the privilege against compulsory incrimination should not be invoked because the mayor did not in fact testify. Justice Blackmun and Chief Justice Burger dissented from the majority opinion specifically because of this point. The dissent noted that "the facts present too remote and speculative an injury of Federally protected rights to support the exercise of jurisdiction by this Court."

A second contention offered by the State of New Jersey maintained that the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments do not prohibit the use of "immunized grand jury testimony to impeach materially inconsistent statements made at trial." On this issue Justice Stewart rejected that state's position and affirmed the reversal of the conviction.

By way of explanation Justice Stewart noted that testimony obtained as a result of a grant of immunity is "the essence of coerced testimony." The opinion continued by holding that "the witness is told to talk or face the government's coercive sanctions, notably, a conviction for contempt. . . . The Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments provide a privilege against compelled self-incrimination." (*State of New Jersey v. Portash*, No. 77-1489, announced March 20, 1979.)

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Italian terrorists halt building of jail designed for them; London force embroiled in corruption scandal; arson wave hits Hamburg

Prison contractors walk after a two-year terror campaign

The ability of Italian terrorists groups to impose their will on the Mediterranean nation reached new heights this month, when they forced a major construction firm to walk away from a half-finished, \$6 million jail project which was to house convicted terrorists.

A special correspondent for the Chicago Tribune reported that the apparent extremist victory in halting construction of Turin's new jail came after a two-year struggle between a coalition of urban guerrilla organizations and two of Northern Italy's most prestigious builders, the brothers Giuseppe and Lodovico Navone.

The terrorists' so-called "operation jail" campaign began in April, 1977 with the kidnapping of Giuseppe Navone, who was held for 17 days and subsequently released for a \$600,000 ransom. The brothers continued construction in spite of the incident, until a Christmas Day explosion leveled the entire building site. Police later discovered that about 30 sticks of gelignite had been placed at strategic points to raze the unfinished jail.

Pushing aside the rubble, the Navones started anew, ignoring the bombing of an electric generator on the site and the repeated threats against their lives and the lives of their families. By January 1978 the workmen at the job were being threatened with intimidating hints that they boycott the construction.

The final straw came this month, when Marco Navone, the 28-year-old son of Ludovico received critical burns from terrorist incendiary bombs that were set off in the offices of the Navone firm. Credit for the incident was claimed by "the armed Proletarian Squad on behalf of the Communist Liberation Army." Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni verified the claim, noting that the organization is one of 147 terrorist groups known to be operating in Italy.

While the attack forced the Navone brothers and their families into exile in France, it drew cheers from a number of terrorists on trial in a courtroom near the building site. The 150 laborers who were building the jail barricaded them-

selves on the site and hoisted red flags over the partially completed walls "To hell with the terrorists, we don't want to lose our jobs," they chanted.

In an earlier development, members of the Red Brigades took credit for the March assassination of Communist trade union official Guido Rossa, who had informed police that a workman was distributing Red Brigades leaflets on the job. The workman was subsequently sentenced to four years in prison.

Commenting on the impact of the assassination, one of Rossa's associates demanded: "How many people are going to make similar denouncements from now on?"

Related sentiments were voiced at Rossa's funeral by trade head Giorgio Benvenuto, who noted that the terrorists want "to seed fear among the workers, just as they are doing with the police — to create a situation where everyone pretends not to see anymore."

The impact of the reign of terror on Italy's criminal justice system is apparent in the existing Turin correctional facility, where over 30 guerrillas are being held. One woman guard there was shot in the legs last month by an all-female commando squad, culminating a year in which three wardens have been shot dead, and several others have been maimed or intimidated.

Corruption allegations lead to suspensions at the Yard

London's Metropolitan Police began its spring cleaning earlier this month by suspending 66 detectives and several lower-ranking officers, a move which launched a full investigation into allegations of widespread corruption and bribery.

As reported by the Associated Press, the house cleaning is part of a campaign by Scotland Yard's commissioner, Sir David McNee, in an attempt to restore public confidence in the 21,000-member force.

Known as "The Hammer" among British criminal, McNee is continuing the weeding out of corrupt police officers that his predecessor, Sir Robert Mark, initiated in 1972.

Mark's stringent anti-corruption policies pressured approximately 500 officers



into resigning from the force, while others were sentenced to up to 12 years in prison for corrupt activities.

Police sources said McNee's probe could drag on for up to 18 months due to the mass of allegations that has been accumulated against the suspended officers.

Some of the officers will be charged with operating a 14-year-old bribery ring, in which they sheltered certain criminals in exchange for cash, the sources reported. Several policemen who have resigned from the force have also been implicated in the scandal.

Included in the purge is a Metropolitan Police superintendent who had been working in the department's Fraud Squad. The unit, which handles business and art crime investigations has reportedly been the target of a corruption probe for the past four months.

The sources noted that the Fraud Squad phase of the investigation revolves around both large and routine bribes

allegedly collected by officers from fraudulent businessmen and other con artists who were peddling counterfeit art works.

In another case, the sources said, senior officers allegedly sold stolen gems to a fence for \$500,000.

Hamburg sizzles over a rash of 24 arson attempts

Hamburg, West Germany is in the midst of an arson epidemic, with a total of 24 intentionally set fires reported since March 13, according to the Associated Press.

Earlier this month, the city's police department stated that three arson attempts were made in two Hamburg department stores, continuing a series of 13 non-accidental fires that were discovered over a three-day period.

None of the 24 incidents caused any serious damage, but police said that they have not yet discovered a motive for the attacks. Officers are seeking suspects who might have been involved in the incendiary plague.

Police people & places

James B. Adams, second-in-command at the FBI, has tendered his resignation effective next month to become executive director of Texas's criminal justice planning agency.

• • •

G.R. Dickerson, the newly appointed director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, made five key personnel changes last month.

Explosives enforcement chief Robert P. Sherman was promoted to head ATF's Technical Services Division in Washington. Meanwhile, Norman A. Kuchni has been transferred from his Washington post as deputy assistant director of ATF's Inspection Office to St. Paul, where he will direct enforcement activities in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South

Dakota.

In other branch office appointments, Cletus A. Potts will oversee ATF enforcement efforts in Michigan as head of the agency's Detroit office. Nolan Douglas has been placed in charge of the Richmond, Virginia branch, and Edwin Easley will be the new chief of the bureau's Oklahoma City Office.

• • •

Rockville City, Maryland Police Chief Charles R. Wall will change jobs in May, moving to Morgantown, West Virginia to take command of that community's police force. During his five-year tenure in Rockville City, Wall built up his department from an eight-member force to an agency with 26 uniformed officers.

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Better training for better enforcement

An interview with Arthur F. Brandstatter, director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Arthur F. Brandstatter was appointed to head the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia in July 1976, after a 30-year term as director of the School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University.

While at MSU, the 64-year-old educator introduced a number of innovations in police studies, establishing the school's criminal justice doctoral program, field service training courses, and the annually-conducted National Institute on Police and Community Relations.

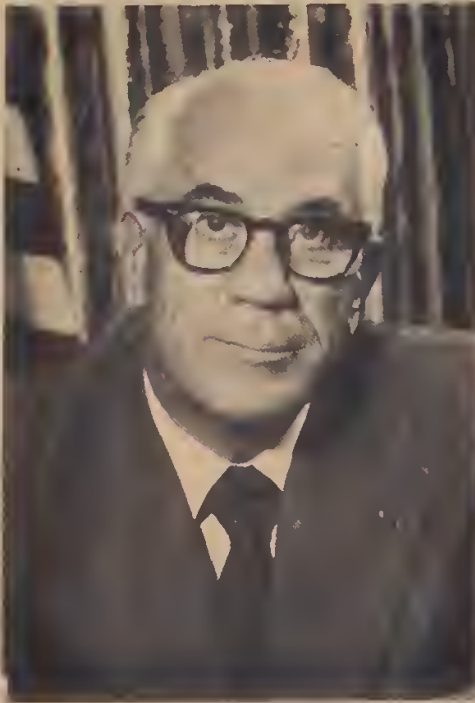
Brandstatter's activities as a visiting training expert have transcended international boundaries. He has helped form police programs in post-World War II Germany, pre-war South Vietnam, and South Korea. In 1975, he served as official U.S. delegate to the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

The holder of BS and MA degrees from MSU, Brandstatter is on the board of directors of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) and the Americans for Effective Law Enforcement (ALEA).

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Dorothy H. Bracey.

LEN: What was it that brought about the formation of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center?

BRANDSTATTER: Well, the Center was organized as the result of two studies that occurred following the assassination of President Kennedy. Both studies were based in Federal government agencies, one in the Office of Management and Budget — what used to be called the Bureau of the Budget — and of course the other had some Congressional interest. As a result of those two studies it was determined that Federal law enforcement should be upgraded and training should be consolidated because it was fragmented, programs were not very cost-effective, and the instructors that were utilized in those days were brought in from the field and didn't have any significant training to teach; they were primarily practitioners. It was felt that if the Federal law enforcement community provided a facility at which consolidated training would be developed to meet the basic training needs of the entire Federal law enforcement sector, it would not only be



Arthur F. Brandstatter

enforcement Training Center, the U.S. Customs Service was training its personnel at what used to be called the International Police Academy, which was a part of the A.I.D. [Agency for International Development] program. That facility is being phased out, and before the end of the year we expect to have all of Customs' personnel being trained at the center.

I think it's important for me to mention that our primary mission is to provide basic training to the Federal law enforcement community, and what we try to do is provide all basic training but also support the in-service, or special training needs of the agencies that we serve. As a result, a number of the agencies that are now at the center

ing programs that we offer. One is for Border Patrol personnel and the other is for immigration officers. The former is 16 weeks long and the latter 14 weeks long, but the significant difference between these two programs and all of the others is the fact that a good one-third is devoted to Spanish language training. We did not have the capability to teach Spanish at the center, so when INS joined us and became a part of the center's activities, it provided its own instructors to teach this part of the program. We pick up and teach many of the basic courses that are common to their needs as well as other agencies' needs.

Most of the programs that are taught — with the exception of a few, such as the INS programs — are referred to as basic training, and those in which we participate with other instructors from the agencies themselves we call integrated training, for the simple reason that there is a mixture of faculty: personnel from the center who teach as well as personnel from the agency who make up part of the instructional staff. Obviously in the Border Patrol and the immigration officer training courses, a number of the faculty are people who teach their Spanish courses.

Another unique course that is required by the immigration officers is a thorough familiarization with immigration law; that's a special technical section of our law which requires instructors who have experience with it and who have studied it. Again, we did not have anyone on our staff to teach immigration law, so essentially the INS teaches this sort of thing in the basic training program — courses that are very unique to their needs.

LEN: How do you recruit your instructional staff?

BRANDSTATTER: About 50 percent of our professional instructional staff is recruited from the larger community, including the Federal community, and they are permanently employed as members of the center's instructional personnel. However, in order to maintain credibility in the classroom and to keep our classrooms current with regard to the changes in procedures and the laws, and to keep up with court decisions and other techniques that change from one agency to the next, we do have a mixture of permanent people as well as persons who are detailed to the center for a three-year assignment from any one of several agencies that participate with us. These people come in from the field and spend about 90 days with us getting oriented to the teaching program and to the center. We give them an instructor training course and then they are assigned to a classroom to teach the subject that they feel comfortable with and with which they've had some experience in the field. This mixture of personnel who are detailed to the center for the three-year period plus our own nucleus of regular staff makes a nice combination for us, because it helps not only the center itself but the instructors who are permanently detailed here to become knowledgeable and acquainted with what's going on in the field because they're working with the newly-assigned instructors who have just come from the field for this purpose. So we have about 110 instructors total. Of this I'd say half are from the field. If our programs expand, which they have in the past two years, we frequently call upon the agencies to supplement our staff beyond the 50 percent level I mentioned.

We usually get an influx of a large number of people in order to meet a training need that suddenly becomes critical for an agency. Frequently an agency will assign extra personnel to us for a three-year, six-month period to augment our staff, as well as the staff they regularly detail to us, so we have a good mixture of permanent as well as temporary instructors.

LEN: It sounds like a very good system, keeping your permanent staff up-to-date and at the same time providing a continuity that doesn't exist when you keep bringing people in from the field and sending them into the classrooms.

BRANDSTATTER: Well, occasionally, depending on the subject area, we will detail an instructor who is a permanent member of the center's instructional staff to the field to become familiar with some new procedures or some problems that may be occurring that are unique to some particular agencies. If they're kept informed they can do a better job in the classroom.

Another thing we do to keep our instructors current

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“Our primary mission is to provide basic training to the Federal law enforcement community [but we] also support the in-service needs of the agencies we serve.”

more cost-effective but in particular it would improve quality of training for all Federal law enforcement personnel. As a result of these two studies, the center was established in 1970 as a bureau of the Treasury Department.

LEN: What agencies have their personnel in training at the center?

BRANDSTATTER: Perhaps it would be best to mention the agencies we don't train. But we train all Federal law enforcement agencies except the FBI, who are excluded from training at the center, and currently we do not provide training for the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Postal Service or the Veterans' Administration security force. But all of the other Federal agencies that exist are being trained at the center and there are vast numbers of them — it's surprising how fragmented they are. The Department of Agriculture has agencies such as the Office of Investigation, there's the U.S. Forest Service, and the Justice Department has the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. Marshals Service. The Treasury Department itself has several agencies that are being trained at the center — the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Bureau of the Mint, and of course the U.S. Secret Service, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Internal Revenue Service are all parts of the Treasury that are being trained at the center. Recently we assumed the responsibility for training Amtrak and Tennessee Valley Authority personnel, and currently we are in the process of assuming full responsibility for the U.S. Customs Service. They are being phased into our program. Until the commitment was made to utilize the facilities of the Federal Law En-

forcement Training Center, the U.S. Customs Service was training its personnel at what used to be called the International Police Academy, which was a part of the A.I.D. [Agency for International Development] program. That facility is being phased out, and before the end of the year we expect to have all of Customs' personnel being trained at the center.

LEN: Is basic training the same for everyone at the center?

BRANDSTATTER: It differs in some respects, and that needs some explanation. For the criminal investigators it is essentially the same. All Federal law enforcement people who have criminal investigation responsibilities — therefore classified as 1811's under the Civil Service Commission Classification System — are trained in about a seven-and-a-half week program at the center, and that training is all similar. It represents basic training in subjects that are common to the needs of all agencies that participate.

The major difference that occurs at the center is in the Police Training Division, where we have nine separate programs for the agencies we serve. There are some sound reasons for that, as I'll explain. The Immigration and Naturalization Service, for example, has two major train-

"I viewed the development of a consolidated Federal law enforcement training center as probably one of the most significant events that have occurred in the Federal law enforcement community in the last century."

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is to ask for information from the field. For instance, as you know, there have been a lot of assaults on police officers at one time or another in our society, and we have asked the Federal law enforcement agencies to send us cases in which officers have been assaulted or intimidated in one way or another. This is done on a regular basis, and frequently — in all cases that I know of — the principal parties involved are disguised or their names are stricken from the records so that there is no embarrassment to anybody involved. We are interested in the method and methodologies really, the kinds of assaults that take place, the kind of abuse that occurs, and how the officers cope with it, so that we can inform our students as to how to deal with the various kinds of situations they may encounter.

LEN: Who formulates the center's policy? What kind of governing set-up is there?

BRANDSTATTER: The center is, as I mentioned, a bureau of the Department of the Treasury. It is responsible to the Treasury's assistant secretaries for its support. The Treasury is referred to as the lead agency among the several agencies that we serve. The policy-making body is made up of a board of directors, whose chairman is the assistant secretary of the Treasury who represents the Treasury Department on the board. Traditionally the chairman has come from the Treasury Department; there has been no other chairman from any other department. The personnel who are represented on the board are from the Departments of Justice, Treasury and Interior and the General Services Administration, and currently the Department of Agriculture (representing the agencies that have less than 500 people on their enforcement staff). These are the five groups that have voting privileges; three agencies sit without vote. All of the smaller agencies are represented by a single agency, and that representation may rotate from the Department of Agriculture this year to Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, or one of the other agencies that have fewer personnel and less law enforcement work.

The three agencies represented on the board who do not have voting privileges, but who do have the privilege of voice and addressing any issue that comes before the board, are the U.S. Capitol Police Board — made up of the Architect of Congress and the Sergeants at Arms of the House and the Senate — the Office of Management and Budget, and the Office of Personnel Management, formerly the Civil Service Commission. So we have three non-voting members and five voting members, and they determine all policy matters that have an impact upon the center insofar as training is concerned. They meet once each quarter, and I serve as the executive secretary, reporting to them periodically on the activities at the center. They're an active group of people, and obviously the five who do vote are representing the law enforcement people who generally have come up through the ranks of law enforcement and have major administrative or executive responsibilities in their respective agencies.

LEN: Could you describe a program that was recently inaugurated at Glyneo which deals with the effects of stress in law enforcement? I believe it's now a part of your basic training format.

BRANDSTATTER: We deal with stress problems in what we call our human relations program, and we give that a great deal of emphasis for the simple reason that we live in a society that is filled with all kinds of strains and stress, and police officers are exposed to a great deal of it. Some find it easy to cope with, others do not. So what we do, based on actual incidents and events that occur in the field, is to develop cases which are presented to the officers, and they have to deal with the problems or events that are developed as a result of the case that's built into each scenario. We create a situation and the officers are required to deal with that situation under the supervision and guidance of instructors who are part of the human relations branch of the Police Training Division or of the other criminal investigative training division. Now one of the very interesting, and I think unusual, aspects of our teaching methodology is that we don't use instructors or students to act out the parts of witnesses or suspects in a case such as I've described. We use role players — role players who belong to a local theater guild, who are accomplished actors, and who are engaged in some kind of

acting regularly in the community. They're brought onto our staff as temporary employees and are given a role to play in one of these events that are presented for the students. As a result, it's much more realistic because the person who acts out that role — whatever it might be — is a complete stranger to the student. He's not another student, he's not an instructor. We find that this introduces considerable realism into our training and it's much more effective.

LEN: On a somewhat more personal note, what was it that attracted you to this particular job after your many years at Michigan State?

BRANDSTATTER: That's a good question. I'd spent most of my career in academia, and as part of the program at Michigan State University we did support and offer a series of short courses for police officers. Yet, I viewed the development of a consolidated Federal law enforcement training center as probably one of the most significant events that have occurred in the Federal law enforcement community in the last century. An attempt to consolidate training and serve the needs of a multitude of agencies whose hiring and recruiting practices vary from one agency to the next, and who have no standards for training, was a very significant challenge. It would require a great deal of persuasion and the development of an extremely effective, high quality program in order to interest the agencies in taking part in it. I knew it would be a very challenging, complex job to deal with 35 or 40 agencies throughout the government service, and the challenge that this concept represented was what attracted me to the job.

I've always been a person who had, I think, foresight and ability to address new issues and to change, and I felt that even though it's a very complex situation, we ought to have less fragmentation and more consolidation. We're involved in that right now, for example. We have been try-

ing to reduce the nine separate programs that are offered in the Police Training Division from that number to either four or five. We have already developed a program designed to address this kind of need. We've experimented in one case where we had about eight agencies involved in working with us to develop a common curriculum to meet their needs. It's interesting to note as I talk about this that initially we were asked by a particular agency to develop a program for its needs, and we suggested that this was not our mission, that Congress and others had clearly intended that the center not proliferate its programs but rather consolidate them. We suggested to the agency that there were at least six or seven other agencies in the Federal law enforcement community who had similar responsibilities and a mission somewhat similar to theirs, and that it would be much better and would be much more cost-effective and would improve the quality of our training if we could develop a common curriculum that would meet the needs of these several agencies. So we organized them into a series of meetings and had representatives from these seven or eight agencies meet with us and we got consensus from them and arrived at a decision. As a result of that process we offered an eight-week training program that serves the needs of eight different agencies at this time. If we had responded to the request that we received we would have one program for an agency and perhaps one or two others for the several others that were involved. We're doing the same thing now with agencies that are involved in our five-day-a-week program and with some of the others. We expect to reduce the nine programs to about four or five, and ultimately — and we're thinking about this — we may even want to have a common core curriculum that will reduce the so-called basic training programs to even less than four or five, but that's down the road some distance.

LEN: Am I correct in assuming from what you've said that in general you're in favor of consolidation of agencies?

BRANDSTATTER: Yes. I'm thoroughly convinced — and that's one of the reasons I took this job — that we can provide a much better officer to serve the public by using the consolidated concept.

LEN: Does the consolidated nature of the training center pose challenges as well as offering certain advantages?

BRANDSTATTER: Yes, obviously, although a connection between the two can be seen. For example, we can have a stable, continuous group of instructors who are selected because of their experience and education and also because they have the ability to teach. And we can sharpen and improve their teaching competencies. We have a research and evaluation office made up of educational specialists and researchers who are always work-

"We live in a society that is filled with all kinds of strains and stress, and police officers are exposed to a great deal of it. Some find it easy to cope with, others do not."

ing with our instructors to help them improve their skills in the classroom.

So this is one of the challenges and, of course, the fact that we can call upon the Federal community to augment our instructors is a tremendous advantage to us that many of the agencies don't have. Also, of course, teaching is an excellent experience, and many of the agencies use the assignment at the center part of the career development program for their personnel. Instructors come and spend three years with us and then go back to their agencies, and we find that frequently the instructors are promoted upon their return to the agency. Because of the experience at the center they learn management supervisory techniques. They learn how to relate to others.

But at the center, as I indicated earlier, is a really complex institution, we interact with so many agencies across the board. You see, there's no general requirement or standard for training in the Federal government that applies informally to all the agencies, nor is there a recruiting standard, whether medical, physical or any other, that applies uniformly to the Federal community. So we're dealing with people, obviously, who come to us after having been selected with differing standards, and their ages range from 18 to about 50. Some come to us in good health, others don't, and as a result of that we have a little health section with a doctor and two nurses that examines people. If we find that some of the stress and strain they experience in the training environment is too much for them, we put them on limited duty, particularly in the physical training part of the program.

So we have a number of complex interrelationships the center's board of directors, the agencies, the Treasury Department hierarchy, the Office of Management and Budget. Of course, we also go to Congress for our budget each spring — the House and Senate subcommittees on appropriations — and these are all relationships that the center has to maintain. And, as always in a community such as we serve, the small town of Brunswick, Georgia, we also have to maintain a sound relationship

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LEN interview: Arthur Brandstatter, Federal training director

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with the community itself. You can imagine what a major task this is when we bring students from all over the United States to the center. They're away from home in a relatively isolated part of the country where there is limited recreational activity.

LEN: As one of the founding members of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, what sort of goals did you have in mind when you took part in that? And further, have you seen them fulfilled?

BRANDSTATTER: Well, one of the things we wanted to do when the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences was created was to foster, support and promote additional programs and higher education of high quality to train an increasing number of people for the criminal justice community — for law enforcement, for corrections, and for court settings. It was stimulated considerably by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration when it came into being in the mid-60's with the funds that the Federal government provided. So we've been successful in doing that. Now, of course, because of the tremendous proliferation of programs, the challenge quite obviously is one of trying to improve the quality of some of the programs and also of addressing the research needs of the larger criminal justice community. This can be done best, we think, by higher educational institutions and faculty who not only have experience in the field but who also are trained to do research.

The research dimension was one of the major interests of ACJS and it is being addressed more frequently now as the academy matures and grows. There are more and more people interested in research and more funds available to research, all of which is essential if you're going to engage in any research activity. We think we've accomplished our initial purpose, at least, the objective of establishing a professional organization that would foster and promote higher education programs in criminal justice and higher educational institutions of outstanding quality. In terms of developing a research capability that would address some of the more critical concerns we have in our society as they relate to criminal justice, we're well on the way to achieving this.

LEN: It ties in, I suppose, with the idea of police professionalism. Do you have a specific personal definition of that term?

BRANDSTATTER: I have the same definition, really, that most people apply to any professional organization and to professionalism, namely that there are certain standards and ethics that are adhered to, and I believe that's occurring. Particularly in our field, we are there to serve the public, and by developing professional standards I think we gain respect of the public, which is absolutely essential if we're going to live in an orderly society. Under our form of government the basic requirement to maintain order in our society is vested in the people, and the law enforcement personnel only serve as agents for the people that appreciate and understand the rule of law and the principles under which our government was founded and under which we operate. I think we will have a professional outlook that will be difficult to challenge, really, in terms of the responsibility and mission of criminal justice or law enforcement in our society.

So these, I think, are some of the hallmarks of a profession that apply to us. We're talking about ethics, and we're talking about standards and how important they are, and, of course, we're talking about an understanding and appreciation of what they really mean to people who embrace their so-called profession.

LEN: Given your background, what do you see as the role of higher education in law enforcement? Do you, for instance, consider it important for every patrolman to have a college education, or do you consider it important for supervisors, too?

BRANDSTATTER: I see the role of higher education as one of many. First, because of the nature of the law enforcement community and criminal justice in general, it's important that higher education provide the kind of people who are dedicated and committed to serving a profession. I believe these people will come more readily from among the graduates of institutions of higher learning than they would from the community at large. Policing is not another job. The person who commits himself to four, five or six years of education in this field obviously is going to make — and has already made — a substantial investment in preparing himself for the field. As a result, I think such an individual will reflect more

understanding, dedication, and concern for the field and its development than someone who comes off the street without any knowledge or background or interest, or who is seeking another job. So I think the institutions have an important role to play here, but in addition to that they give a young person — men or women — an opportunity to study in the field. Without it, you see, it would be only by chance that people would be prepared to enter the field. In other words, the educational institution might be able to arouse some interest or generate some interest or stimulate somebody to be concerned, but once a person's made a commitment to study criminal justice they obviously have learned something about the field and have decided that this is what they'd like to do as a career. Although some people allege that most students who graduate from programs today are not working in the field, our data at Michigan State shows that this is not true. About 65 to 70 percent of the graduates of our program historically have entered the field in one way or another, either in the Federal, state, or military service. So in that respect I think the record is very good.

In addition I think that institutions have a responsibility to give people who attend colleges and universities an opportunity to consider alternatives to what's happening in our society. Perhaps the traditional way of doing something could be re-examined or reviewed and we could develop some interesting change. The institutions could be a catalyst for developing what some people call change agents in our society. For example, there certainly should be some concern in this country about the fragmentation of police services throughout the United States. There are all kinds of figures, but the one most commonly cited estimates 40,000 or more separate, autonomous police

That potential seems to indicate, based on experience and demonstration in other countries as well as our own, that there is an opportunity here to improve our form of government and our own lifestyle. You can add to that, of course, the research dimension. Clearly there's been no research of any significance that has addressed the problems of criminal justice, and the research potential here is just tremendous. Fortunately a number of institutions are developing research programs that are designed to address some of the issues and to deal with some of the myths and some of the practices that have been accepted because "that's the way we've always done it." A number of interesting experiments have occurred in recent years; all kinds of research efforts are being made as a result of the institutional involvement in higher education for criminal justice. Without their involvement research would not be accomplished nor would there be the funds made available to engage in this kind of research. The establishment of LEAA itself is an example of the sudden focus upon the problem of crime in our country, and our ability to cope with crime or to reduce it is one of the reasons the LEAA was established.

So it seems to me that colleges and universities have a major role to play, as they have in any profession. Most of the leaders in our society are college graduates. I think it's estimated at 65-70 percent of the people who assume leadership positions either in business or government or in other areas of our society are college graduates. I think this is important to the police in particular, because in the police community the only way you can really advance is by entering at the bottom and coming up through the ranks. There's very little lateral movement in our police service except at the

"There should be some concern in this country about the fragmentation of police services. [One figure] estimates 40,000 police organizations. That's incredible."

organizations in America. That's incredible. And you just try to establish any policy that could be applied throughout the nation that affects law enforcement — it would be very difficult. Even the Supreme Court decisions aren't enforced uniformly throughout the nation, because it's so difficult to communicate with the people who make up these fragmented police departments.

So there's been a lot of talk in recent years of the need to develop change, the need to understand the structure and the difficulties in dealing with this kind of structure in our society. That's an example of what I mean about developing people who are willing to consider change in the criminal justice community. Not only change here but change in dealing with the drug problem, change in dealing with juveniles, change in dealing with people who are victims of crime and that sort of thing. So I think the universities and colleges have a great opportunity to develop people who are willing to consider changes that perhaps will improve the life style of our people and will improve the form of government that we have, as well as making it more effective.

I think I should mention in this context that the British made a study of their police service back in the early 1950's, and they had over 1,000 police departments at that time. They decided that this was too fragmented, that the small departments were not able to serve the people effectively and that they ought to reduce the number of departments to somewhere less than 50 today. They created an optimum size for departments which — I assume — in some respects was fairly arbitrary. But nevertheless they arrived at the figure of somewhere around 600. No community could establish a separate autonomous police department unless it could support 600 police officers. This seems to make sense because there is then an opportunity for police officers to enter, to develop a career for themselves, to be promoted, to seek self-satisfaction and opportunities for advancement in a department of that size. There's virtually no opportunity to develop special technical expertise either in forensics or criminalistics or investigation, and so forth. You can utilize the talents and skills of people more efficiently in larger organizations.

So I think institutions of higher learning have to introduce young people who are studying the law enforcement field to some of the potential for change that does exist.

chief's level, and there really isn't much at that level when you examine it closely. So in order to get the college-trained person into positions of responsibility in our society at this point in time, it's essential that they enter at the operational level as patrolmen or criminal investigators and then come up through the ranks, and then while doing that continue their education, either getting advanced degrees, engaging in research, or whatever the case might be. And that's where our leadership has come if you'll examine people like E. Wilson Purdy, di Grazia, Allen, Hegarty, Pat Murphy and others. All these people have come up from college and university communities. They have come up through the ranks and are now in positions of leadership. As a result they can change it. Some of the significant changes that have occurred in the police service in our country have been the result of many of the college people. This doesn't imply any criticism of those who are not; certainly in the history of the police service in this country outstanding people who have not had a college background, but whose vision and energy and interest and dedication to the job, have created some changes.

I suggest to you that in the years ahead, as more and more college and university people enter the law enforcement field and criminal justice in general, you'll see the change taking place and improvement in programs and structures will accelerate as a result of people who are more independent. Because of their skills as administrators, as leaders, they can move from law enforcement jobs into other related jobs. They'll be more movement, I think, in the criminal justice community. We already have examples where law enforcement people have moved from the police service into the corrections field, which I think can only improve the relationships and the understanding that must exist between law enforcement and corrections in an attempt to rehabilitate people and return them to society as useful persons. I think this is happening and there will be more movement within the criminal justice community, because these are highly skilled, able people who are educated to understand the interface and relationships of agencies and organizations that have a common purpose to maintain law and order in our society and try to rehabilitate people.

In our next issue: Birmingham Police Chief Bill R. Myers

CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

New books: classic criminology, a forensic view of murder

Criminology, 10th Edition. By Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey. Lippincott, 1978. 714 pp., \$14.95.

This book, of course, has long been regarded as one of the classic texts — perhaps the premier work — in a rapidly expanding and probably overcrowded field. Not surprisingly, the tenth edition should maintain and enhance the book's reputation: "maintain" in the sense that the authors' traditional attributes of comprehensiveness and clarity, abetted by an almost breathtaking fair-mindedness towards diverse perspectives, have been retained; "enhance" in the sense that the newest edition is more tightly organized, more easily readable, and even somewhat more sophisticated than, for instance, the eighth edition, published in 1970, where long, unbroken paragraphs marched relentlessly down the page. Of course, stylistic changes, even for the better, scarcely constitute a valid reason for publication of a new edition, since the ninth is only five years old. It is rather that simply too much has changed in the realm of substantive criminology and criminal justice studies to warrant any resting on previous laurels. The book is timely and necessary, and this critique will not deal so much with its considerable merits as with the fact that it accurately reflects and provides a perspective about the

great shifts of emphasis in criminological research that have characterized the last decade.

Thus, for instance, the tenth edition is 55 pages longer than the eighth, and almost the entire increase can be found in Part Two, the section dealing with the criminal justice system. Of course, Part One, on the study of crime, has been substantially rewritten (in ways to be discussed later). The chapter on police has been expanded from 25 to 38 pages, the criminal court section from 21 to 29 pages, the material on objectives and conditions of imprisonment from 24 to 32 pages, and the concluding section on the prevention of crime and delinquency from 28 to 32 pages. Where one reference to plea bargaining sufficed in 1970, seven pages are now required; six pages (plus other references) about drug addiction have replaced the scant 1970 references, and so on. Unfortunately, computation of the increase in commentary on "labelling" theory has been rendered impossible by the inexplicable omission of the letters K through M in the new volume's index, but that increase has been sizeable.)

These quantitative differences, along with much elimination of "outdated" material, mirror greater differences of substance. For instance, Cressey — the living half of the team — now flatly notes that most of the research in the last decade has been concentrated not on crime *per se* but on the reactions of the criminal justice system to the phenomenon. He is less concerned now with issues of intelligence and physiological and psychological attributes of criminals than he was almost a decade ago; the new edition even tends to discount the mild trend toward revival of concern for biological, physiological, and personality traits that has occurred recently. In 1970 he wrote that research had not demonstrated any significant correlation of at least the biological and physiological qualities to crime; now, Cressey argues more straightforwardly that "heredity has no connection whatsoever with criminal behavior." The "disease" concept of psychosis is now dismissed as "improper," whereas previously it was only "probably improper." An entire page on the relationship between encephalitis and criminality has been dropped completely.

Cressey's sensitivity to current research on the Mafia has resulted in significant changes in the section on organized crime. Thus, those law enforcement officials who believe that organized crime is *highly* organized no longer "know" but merely "insist" that such is the case. The "Cosa Nostra syndicate" of 1970 becomes the "Cosa Nostra alliance" and the "illicit cartel" becomes "several territorial criminal organizations." The "large minority of citizens" who want organized crime's goods and services has been transformed into a "large number" of users (for some inexplicable reason, two 1970 paragraphs on the type of businesses infiltrated by organized crime have been dropped). These changes

are not merely semantic — they epitomize a fundamental change in perspective.

Another change in perspective has been induced by Cressey's recognition of the insights of the new school of Critical (or Radical) Criminology. "Dominant social groups" and "persons of power" often come to replace "the public" in analyses of responses to crime. Blacks are no longer the apparent victims of differential treatment by criminal justice agencies (corrections much more than police); they have become real victims.

Recognition, however, is not acceptance. Although Cressey derides the "false assumption that criminality is caused by something in the criminal rather than by something else in society," he does not find the capitalism to be the "something else." He continues to believe that crime is not particularly related to the business cycle — although, intriguingly enough, the rate of imprisonment is.

Since a good text both recognized and maintains its own voice the "new con-
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NBS manual reviews police radio gadgets

The wide array of communication equipment available for police use is described and evaluated in a recently released publication from the National Bureau of Standards.

Prepared by the NBS Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, the *Communication Systems Guide* is designed to assist law enforcement agencies in their selection and use of more elaborate and sophisticated message transmission devices.

In addition to describing the principal components of advanced communications systems, the book outlines the basic advantages and disadvantages of computer-aided dispatch centers, 911 emergency telephone networks, digital equipment, automatic vehicle location, and voice privacy devices.

A brief review of cost consideration and equipment purchasing is provided to help administrators choose the proper transceivers, antennas, control consoles, power sources and interfaces for their departments. The guide also includes a section on the importance of lighting suppression in antenna installations.

Sponsored by LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, *Communication Systems Guide* can be ordered for \$1.60 prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The stock number is 003-003-02012-5.

The Signs of Crime A Field Manual for Police

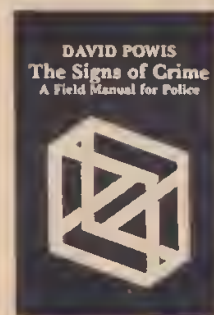
By David Powis

with a Foreword by
Sir Robert Mark

Retired Commissioner, Scotland Yard
and

with a Preface by
P. J. Stead

John Jay College of Criminal Justice



If they want to draw their pensions, uniformed policemen, members of the traffic patrol and any other members of the police might take a good look at this book, a field manual for young constables, handing down to them the thousand and one ways of spotting criminals, compiled during the 31 year's service of David Powis.

Alec Hartley
Manchester Guardian

The Signs of Crime is aimed at the beat officer, the supervising sergeant and inspector, the men and women at the sharp end of the service. Mr. Powis is suggesting how a police officer can interpret what he sees with his own eyes. Throughout the book he says: *Watch for*, and gives tip after tip on the working methods of criminals petty and major, the characteristic giveaways that distinguish the honest citizen from the crook. In one short, crisp chapter after another, the author gives object lessons on . . . offenses which a reasonably alert urban officer is certain to encounter, from car thefts, shoplifting, prostitution and pimping; the three-card trick; to child abuse and baby battering.

Police

It might be going too far to say that it will supersede that vast book, *Criminal Investigation* by Hans Gross. . . but for me this book contains at least one new fact, or one new stimulus to thought, on every page, and there are 233 big pages. It's about every conceivable aspect of crime prevention and detection, and more than any book I've ever seen it shows those two functions as being the province of the uniformed man. . . I'd like to see it in the hands of everyone in the country.

C. H. Rolph
Police Review

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Book reviews: the American justice system, murder at the Yard

Continued from Page 11

servatism" in criminal justice cannot be ignored (see my article in *Law Enforcement News*, May 3 and 17, 1977). In 1970 "retribution" was third on Cressey's list of the objectives of punishment; in 1978, it has moved to first. The neo-conservative revival of deterrence theory is reflected by the expansion of textual discussion from two to almost four pages now — along with a bemused notation that economists have added a patina of "statistics" to buttress the simplistic notion of "rational man" that underlies that theory. Although Cressey still optimistically believes that there is a "distinct" trend away from capital punishment, he admits that the public no longer agrees with abolition and somewhat fudges the statistics about revival of legislative interest in the matter.

Cressey's own "voice" remains cautiously liberal. After arguing that "treatment" (a) never truly existed in prisons, and (h) was only "thinly disguised punishment" anyway, he deplores the "extreme conservatism" of prison officials. He still believes in "treatment" (called "intervention" in the new edition): "Intervention is, or could be, the most effective system for reducing crime rates," and "Terror seems to be cheaper but it is not." While he accepts the necessity to incarcerate and incapacitate those who have demonstrated dangerousness, he strongly argues that "predicted dangerousness must unequivocally be excluded as a criterion for social defense." On some issues, he is boldly liberal, holding intellectual terrain long abandoned by his votaries. While arguing that the flat versus indeterminate sentencing controversy "cannot be settled by empirical research," he stubbornly insists that "unlike cases [should not be] handled as though they were like." The real problem, rarely discussed by the adversaries, is the length and severity of our criminal sentencing statutes, under any theory. As Cressey states, "the statutes are so severe they must be mitigated in the interests of justice, and in order to maintain the consent of the governed."

Of course, traditional correlation between crime and other social factors cannot be and are not ignored. Although the crime rate among males rose 119 percent between 1960 and 1975 — while the female crime rate exploded by 374 percent — sex still remains the best single predictor of criminality. The fact that the ratio of male to female arrestees has declined from 8:1 to 5:1 in recent years does not change the generalization. Age differences also persist and are slightly increasing. In 1970, for instance, 35 percent of those arrested for homicide were under age 25; now 45 percent are. A decade ago, approximately, 68 percent of robbery arrestees were under 25; now 77 percent are. And so forth.

The general statistics on poverty remain sobering: between 1963 and 1974 there was no decrease in the proportion of nonwhite poor families to the overall number of poor families in the nation (though, of course, the poverty level as measured by income had significantly risen). While it is true that generally increased prosperity reduced the percentage of nonwhites who are poor, from 43 percent in 1963 to 30 percent in 1974, the decrease in poverty has been much more dramatic among whites, from 30 percent to 7.5 percent. It seems that somethings, especially those related to crime, never or slowly change.

Since Sutherland was a sociologist, and a great one, and Cressey was his primary disciple, *Criminology* is unmitigatedly sociological: crime is based on patterns of behavior learned by the individual through social interaction; it is not innate in any sense. This orientation accounts for the anti-radical, anti-conservative stance of the book. The great key to their thinking is, of course, Sutherland's famous theory of differential association, probably the most sociological of all crime causation theories. Despite the vast barrage of criticism that has markedly reduced the influence of the theory (now only a "principle", Cressey concedes), differential association demonstrates the liberal perspective on crime, a perspective which is more consistent with the known evidence than any other. *Criminology* is a testament to that perspective and a graceful and insightful contribution to an understanding of the social complexities that underlie the deceptive and all-encompassing label of crime.

—Isidore Silver

• • •
The American System of Criminal Justice, Second Edition. By George F. Cole. Duxbury Press. North Scituate, Massachusetts, 1979. 510 pp.

After reading a good police novel in the style of Joseph Wambaugh or Robert Daley, many persons in criminal justice occupations, particularly police officers, detectives and professors, secretly wish we had written the story. This rarely occurs in the case of criminal justice textbooks, but George Cole's new textbook is the exception. In *The American System of Criminal Justice*, he has given his readers a fine and unique book, one which many of us will wish we had written.

The text is divided into four parts, with five chapters devoted to the criminal justice process, three dealing with law enforcement, another three covering law adjudication, and four outlining Post-conviction Strategies. The 15 chapters divide rather nicely into 15 separate lessons.

Cole uses summaries of important constitutional cases throughout his book.

His treatments of *Mapp v. Ohio*, *Miranda v. Arizona*, *Gideon v. Wainwright* and *Escobedo v. Illinois*, are crisp and well done, as are breakdowns of other cases.

In a unique fashion, the author takes one case, *The People versus Donald Payne* and runs it as a case history throughout the book, from the arrest process, defense consultations, courts proceedings, and final incarceration. The defense attorney, as it turns out, defends very little, as Payne forces his public defender to defend him for an alleged armed robbery. The defender tells us, "This violence — it's like Niagara Falls, you can't stop it." The judge, a former prosecutor, has a motto: "No case ever goes to trial here." The legal elite, consisting of the judge, the assistant district attorney, eventually plea-bargain prisoner Payne. The dialogue: "It's Christmas." What do you want? "One to five." "You got it." Payne became No. 69656, and finally accepts his fate: "I'm starting my time now," he says, "and I'm on my way home." So Justice is served.

Cole looks at contemporary police problems in patrol forces and detective investigators. He brings the "Sherlock Holmes" and "Kojaks" up to date, citing the findings of the recent Rand Corporation Report. Cole skims through the Kansas City Preventive Patrol program, and devotes time to team policing and to the Wilmington, Delaware "Split-Force" Patrol concept.

On the subject of corruption, he gives us some insight into Frank Serpico and his fine contribution to the Knapp Commission and political/police corruption.

As with the rest of the book, Cole's final chapter on "Community Corrections and Parole" is excellent. His view of the parole officer as a "cop and social worker" is enlightening. He also tells us of prisoners' attitudes toward indeterminate sentences: "It is hard to do time first of all, but not being able to see an end to it is hard to deal with."

The bottom line in any criminal justice textbook review for those teaching the subject is the question: "Would you use it for one of your courses?" My answer is yes, George Cole has put together a fine book.

—Hugh J.B. Cassidy

• • •
Forty Years of Murder. By Keith Simpson. St. Martin's Press. New York, 1978. 328 pages.

In *Forty Years of Murder*, Dr. Keith Simpson, one of the world's leading experts in forensic medicine, relates his years as pathologist to Scotland Yard. The British, of course, have a special knack of dealing with murder, and Dr. Simpson has dealt with the product of the offense than almost anyone. He has performed some 20,000 autopsies, about two or three percent of which involved victims of crime. And it is of these he writes in this witty and lively autobiography.

"I'm fascinated by detail," Simpson has often said, and it is through his keen perception of everyday clues that he has solved a variety of murders during his long career.

He calls one of these murders "The Case of the Human Gallstones," a case solved by his finding of several small, smooth gallstones — almost all that remained of a well-to-do middle-aged widow whose body had been dissolved in a vat of acid. The murderer had bragged to the police that no trace of the body would be found and that the law could not convict him without a

body. He hadn't counted on the abilities of pathologist Simpson or the specificity of British law which requires the Crown to prove only that a murder has been committed, without producing a body. The killer, Neville Heath, was hanged after what Simpson described as a "celebrated trial."

In another case, a yellow pencil was found near the buried body of a woman who died during a criminal abortion. After Simpson had found the cause of death and identified the body, a certain man was identified as a suspect. On his office desk were pencils identical to the one found near the body.

Murder in England, however, is still a rarity, Simpson emphasizes: "The London area, which has more than its fair share, gets only about 50 murders a year, and only about 150 to 160 cases — the figure has been remarkably constant since the beginning of the century — occur annually in the whole of England and Wales."

Dr. Simpson was a pioneer in forensic dentistry and in prosecutions for the "battered baby" syndrome. He has written several texts in forensic medicine as well as numerous professional articles. Although his lively manner belies his 71 years, he still appears in English courts every day and does "30 to 40 postmortems a month." He no longer teaches at the University of London, but denies he is retired.

He admits that not everyone would choose a career working with the dead: "For me it is the spice of life; an ever-changing stage with an unending stream of characters: public, the police, the Bar, doctors, scientists, old lags, young students. Every day brings some new surprise, some sort of challenge, some humour, some pathos. There is an air of challenge and intellectual test so unlike 'just another day at the office.' Any moment the telephone can start anything, from a strangled Pimlico prostitute to an urgent call to Canada."

It is a fascinating autobiography. After four decades, Dr. Simpson remains a unique practitioner in that slightly shadowy world of courtroom medicine.

—Daniel P. King

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The criminal justice non-system: putting the pieces together

The time has come for our fragmented criminal justice system to organize and squarely face its stated objective of crime reduction. The public is entitled not only to be made aware of the overall perspective of crime and the realities involved but also to be called upon in accomplishing this objective.

In reality, the criminal justice system is a non-system that exists merely for the convenience of its members: the police, courts and corrections. By definition a system is a regularly interacting or interdependent group of items forming a unified whole. Yet the criminal justice system is a collection of independent elements that are unified only by the fact that they seek the same ends. To be a true system, all the elements, those previously mentioned plus lawmaking bodies, must join forces and put aside self-serving interests in order to achieve long-term crime reduction objectives, as opposed to expounding on their individual short-term successes. Competition between the elements can be healthy, but not when it overshadows all possible joint efforts and creates an atmosphere that is not conducive to achieving the primary goal of the system.

If each element within its own area of responsibility toward the overall objective, coordination with the other elements involved can bring us to an effective and accountable criminal justice system. As it now stands, each element claims success for any decrease in the crime rate and chastises its brother elements for any failures that may eventually reflect upon it. If the time and energy used in uncooperative competition could be channeled towards crime reduction we could have a true system.

All the elements are at fault, but the one which remains most in public view is the police. Consequently, they will be used as examples for what is happening and not as the only element which serves itself.

Crime statistics are accumulated by police agencies who release them periodically for public consumption. It has been a common practice for the police to take credit for any crime reduction, explaining how it accomplished this success, and to put the blame on other factors or brother elements of the system when there is an increase in the crime rate. They are perpetuating the misconception that they are responsible for crime decrease and not responsible for the increase. In fact, obviously, the entire criminal justice system should be taking the credit or responsibility. The police should only be interested in their performance with regard to their immediate area of control and responsibility. You cannot judge a police organization by the crime rate since there are three other elements of the criminal justice system that have an effect on crime in relatively the same proportion.

Any evaluation of a police department's role in the criminal justice system regarding the overall objective of crime reduction should consider such questions as: how many crimes are solved, and by what methods; how much property has been recovered, what is the quality of arrests, and other questions relating directly to the police function. The crime rate tells little of the success or failure achieved by the police; it merely shows the effectiveness of the criminal justice system as a whole.

Since the system is composed of four parts each must be considered to be of equal value and, therefore, equal importance. To attempt to enhance one, two, or even three of the elements in hopes of achieving the ultimate goal of the system is unrealistic. All elements must be improved to equal levels in order to avoid disproportionate pressures and strains which can result in the entire system buckling and failing.

Program will arm citizens with latest anticrime strategies

Sometime in late summer, a national multimedia advertising campaign will herald the first concerted, massive effort to show the American people what they can do to reduce crime in their own communities. Its aim is to instill state-of-the-art crime prevention measures into the consciousness of every citizen.

For several years, such law enforcement groups as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Sheriffs Association have been aiding cities in crime prevention through their Crime Resistance and Neighborhood Watch programs. The new nationwide effort, called a "national strategy for community crime prevention" by its coordinator, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, is designed to extend such efforts into every community. At least 30 major national organizations will have a part in it.

The LEAA is working closely with the Advertising Council, which will spot \$30 million worth of public service ads in the media, and with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), which has a \$739,000 grant to provide training and technical assistance to participating organizations. Apt Associates, a social science research firm, will prepare literature and support materials with a grant of \$140,000.

Among the groups directly participating in the campaign will be the FBI, the Sheriffs Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Crime Prevention Institute, the Texas Crime Prevention Institute, the National District Attorneys Association, and the National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators.

Many other organizations will mobilize their memberships behind the crime prevention drive, including the U.S. Jaycees, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Urban League, the National Education Association, the AFL-CIO, Kiwanis International, the National League of Cities, and the National Council of La Raza.

"We're already operational," said Berkley M. (Mac) Gray, director of the NCCD's Crime Prevention Office. "We will be providing training for key staff at 1 volunteers of local, state, and national organizations in crime prevention techniques. We'll also give them technical assistance in analyzing neighborhood and business-related crime problems, establish programs, locate funding sources, and gain community support." In addition, NCCD will help publicize successes.

The groundwork for the national campaign was laid two years ago when LEAA started talks with the Advertising Council. LEAA's Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs, meanwhile, was gaining valuable experience by aiding about 150 grassroots crime prevention projects, and the idea for a national effort began growing.

When the Ad Council agreed to lend its expertise, planning began in earnest. The ad agency of Dancer Fitzgerald Sample Inc. will donate creative time to develop the advertising for television, radio, newspapers, magazines and billboards.

Eight booklets and fact sheets are in the planning stages for eventual distribution through various national organizations. They will cover such subjects as what elderly people can do to protect themselves from crime, home and personal security; business security; crime prevention in rural areas; a community guide to crime control; crime prevention ideas for organizations; crime prevention and police departments, and white-collar crime.

"This campaign will not supplant existing programs," said Laurie Maxwell, a spokeswoman for LEAA's Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs. "Instead it will be an expansion of things already begun."

The objectives, she said, are to ease unwarranted fears of crime, generate a public sense of responsibility for doing something about crime and thus encourage local action, enhance existing anticrime projects, and mobilize additional resources against crime.

Law enforcement officials are bound to applaud the goals of the campaign because it's clear that individuals, business and whole communities can do a great deal to prevent crime through some sensible precautions and community action. On a limited scale, the FBI's Crime Resistance program and the sheriff's Neighborhood Watch have already demonstrated that fact.

The ad blitz and the leaders of the participating organizations can pass the good word along to all Americans. If they're successful, we can look forward with confidence to a dramatic drop in the crime rate.

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.)

ON CRIME

By JAY ROBERT NASH

Murder in the 20th century: these will kill you

(Last of four parts.)

We have previously looked at the most notorious murder cases which have gone unsolved over several centuries. Those within human memory, the mysteries of the 20th Century, remain to vex the police and public alike. Among the most universally memorable are:

• **Marion Gilchrist, December 21, 1908.** An 83-year-old spinster, Miss Gilchrist was found in her Glasgow, Scotland flat, her head battered faceless. Her maid, Helen Lambie and a downstairs neighbor, Arthur Montague Adams, entered the flat to see a well-dressed man casually emerge from a spare room, leave the flat and race down the stairs. With police coaching, they later identified one Oscar Slater (real name Leschzinger) as the fleeing man. Slater was convicted of killing Miss Gilchrist and sentenced to hang on May 27, 1909, but was reprieved two days before the execution, and his sentence was commuted to a life term.

Slater no doubt would have died in prison had it not been for the tireless efforts of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the

creator of Sherlock Holmes. After studying the case, Doyle realized Slater had been wrongly identified and imprisoned. His battle with Scottish authorities raged until 1928, when he managed to have Slater retried. Slater was found innocent and given a payment of six-thousand pounds by the Crown, living until age seventy-five. Miss Gilchrist's cool-minded killer was never found.

• **Annie Bella Wright, July 5, 1919.** While riding her bicycle on a visit to the hamlet of Gaulby, England, 21-year-old Miss Wright was found dead along a roadside, shot through the head. A mysterious young man seen accompanying Miss Wright was sought as the murderer until six months later, when parts of his green bicycle were accidentally fished from the Leicester canal and traced to Cheltenham mathematics teacher Ronald Vivian Light.

The wounded World War veteran initially denied ever meeting Miss Wright on her bicycle trip, or that he owned a green bicycle, or that he had been in the Gaulby district at the time. Nonetheless

Continued on Page 16

Michigan trooper contract is stalled over procedural dispute

Continued from Page 3

was approved by the House 85-to-13 and it cleared the Senate by a 25-to-9. To override a veto, 74 votes are needed in the lower chamber and 26 are necessary in the Senate.

Meanwhile, the governor contends that his position has been solidified by the State Court of Appeals, which ruled three months ago that the Civil Service Commission has the authority to carry out the union elections.

Brown disputed Milliken's claim to judicial support, noting that if the first

bill had been signed, the court would have ruled that MERC was the proper impartial arbiter.

A division of the State Labor Department, MERC controls all public and private union elections, contract negotiations and unfair labor practice complaints not covered by Federal law. While both MERC and the Civil Service Commission are units of the executive branch, Brown pointed out that the officers believe that the relations panel is more experienced in labor matters and less accountable to the governor than Civil Service.

Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Police Service Bureau Director. Greenville County, South Carolina, invites applications for the position of Police Service Bureau Director. The Police Service Bureau is responsible for providing centralized communications, criminal records analyses and identification, and law enforcement training for the Greenville County Sheriff's Department and the city police department. The director is responsible to a jointly appointed city and county Police Service Bureau Board. The bureau presently has a staff of 73 with an annual budget of approximately \$800,000 excluding grants.

Applicants for this position should have extensive high-level administrative and management experience in criminal justice as an agency director or department head, including in-depth experience in criminal justice planning and research, comprehensive budget development and administration, and criminal justice grant sources and grantsmanship. Minimum education requirements include a bachelor's degree in criminal justice or related curriculum or any equivalent combination of training and experience. Detailed resumes should specify present and previous employers, present and previous supervisor's name, agency and address; detailed work experience including number of people supervised and budget responsibilities; copies of college diplomas and transcripts, military discharge papers; present driver's license number, Social Security number, and professional references in the field of criminal justice. Salary level and fringe benefits are competitive.

Send detailed resume and salary requirements to Director of Personnel, Personnel Department, Room 204, Courthouse Annex, Greenville, South Carolina 29601. Closing date for applications is June 15, 1979.

Criminal Justice Evaluation. The New York City Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) is seeking to fill several new full-time positions in their evaluation units. The grant which funds these positions will expire 12/31/79, but may be renewable. All applicants must have evaluation experience in the criminal justice field, plus a minimum of a Master's degree or equivalent graduate training in a relevant discipline. There is one position available which also requires library science skills. Salaries commensurate with responsibilities and experience. Positions must be filled by May 1, 1979.

Send resume to: Dr. Joyce Sichel, Director of Research and Evaluation, Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, 111 John Street, New York, New York 10038.

Chief of Legal Research. The Unified Judicial System of South Dakota has announced a position opening for a legal and administrative professional who will perform legal research and other services for the state Supreme Court. The position also includes acting as Supreme Court law librarian, supervising the preparation and publication of the South Dakota Reports, and performing administrative duties for the Board of Bar Examiners.

Successful candidate will screen cases and make recommendations regarding cases that are suitable for disposition by order or by per curiam opinion. Other duties include reviewing requests for oral arguments, petitions for intermediate appeals, motions to dismiss intermediate appeals, jurisdictional questions, applications for extraordinary writs, and related questions; preparing proposed rules as requested by the Court, and reviewing proposed rules submitted by the State Bar.

Applicants must have graduated from an accredited law

school and be a member of a State Bar Association. One to three years experience in the practice of law is desirable. Salary will range from \$19,073 to \$21,590.

Send application to: Chief Justice, South Dakota Supreme Court, Capitol Building, Pierre, South Dakota 57501. Closing date is May 15, 1979.

Security Specialist. The Maryland Crime Investigating Commission has one opening for a candidate to set up and run security (business, industrial and governmental) seminars within Maryland. Ph.D. is preferred. Master's acceptable. Must have instructing experience with at least five years practical experience in field. Salary level is open with the starting date on or around September 1, 1979. Send resume to: Maryland Crime Investigating Commission, P.O. Box 3208, Catonsville, Maryland 21228.

Technical Consultant. Through departmental grant, there are ten consulting positions open to provide technical assistance with criminal justice program evaluation in New England, New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Ph.D. preferred or masters with strong background and experience in evaluation methodology and criminal justice program assessment. The consultant fee is up to \$135.00 per day. Send vita to: Northeastern University, 739 Boylston Street, Room 130, Boston, Massachusetts 02115.

Police Firearms Instructor. The Suffolk County force is seeking two civilian firearms instructors to work in the Police Academy Section of the Department. Applicants must be able to obtain a Suffolk County Pistol Permit, have proven marksmanship ability with a pistol by holding a current N.R.A. classification of Expert or Master in Police Combat, Bullseye, or International Pistol categories or a military equivalent. Graduation from a law enforcement or military advanced firearms course or general teaching experience is preferred. Good physical condition is essential. Starting salary is \$13,000 yearly, plus very liberal benefits.

Interested applicants may send resume to: Lieutenant Peter Cosgrove, C.O., Personnel Section, Police Department, County of Suffolk, Yaphank Avenue, Yaphank, New York 11980.

Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice. A person with academic preparation and employment experience is being sought to function as a faculty member in a growing department, which is an academic unit of Memphis State University's College of Arts and Sciences. The department presently offers the bachelor of arts degree with a major providing three areas of concentration in criminal justice. Primary responsibility will be classroom instruction and participation in the development of a graduate program

in criminal justice which is anticipated for the coming academic year.

Ph.D. in criminal justice or related behavioral science required. Teaching and/or agency experience desired. Salary will be competitive and is university-funded. The starting date is August 15, 1979.

Vita must be received by the Department of Criminal Justice no later than May 1, 1979. Contact: Joseph A. Canale, Chairman, 405 Mitchell Hall, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee 38152. Telephone (901) 454-2737.

Highway Patrol Officers. The Florida Highway Patrol is seeking qualified applicants from a cross-section of the population to enforce the regulations of the state's Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

Candidates must be at least 18 years old, have 20/50 vision in each eye, correctable to 20/30, and be physically fit, with weight in proportion to height. A high school diploma or an equivalent is also required, in addition to one of the following: two years of active and continuous military service, two years of law enforcement experience, three years of work experience that involved public contact, or successful completion of 60 semester hours at an accredited college or university. Starting salary is \$989.14 per month.

Applications can be obtained at patrol field offices or by writing: Personnel Office, Florida Highway Patrol, Kirkman Building, Tallahassee, FL 32301.

Criminal Justice Faculty. A tenure track position is open in the Criminal Justice Program of Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina. Starting date is August, 1979.

A doctorate in criminal justice or relevant discipline is preferred, and experience is desirable. Salary and rank will be dependent on qualifications and experience. Teaching areas include the police process, police administration, and an introduction to criminal justice. Responsibilities will include teaching in the undergraduate program, student advisement, supervision of interns and participation in the academic affairs of the program.

Send resume, three current letters of recommendation and transcripts to: Dr. Richter H. Moore Jr., Chairman, Political Science/Criminal Justice, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608. Telephone: (704) 262-3086. Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Applications must be received no later than May 2, 1979.

Gunsmith Armorer. The Suffolk County, New York, Police Department is seeking three civilian gunsmiths to work in a 2,600 man department. Applicants must be able to repair Smith & Wesson and Colt service revolvers, and Remington shotguns and have general gunsmith abilities. Three years of practical experience and graduation from an accredited school of firearms repair is necessary. Candidates must be capable of obtaining a Suffolk County Pistol Permit. Starting salary is \$9,814 yearly, plus very liberal benefits.

Interested applicants may send a resume to: Lieutenant Peter Cosgrove, C.O., Personnel Section, Police Department, County of Suffolk, Yaphank Avenue, Yaphank, New York 11980.

Forensic Faculty. The University of New Haven's forensic program is seeking an assistant professor (graduate or undergraduate teaching, student advising, research and possible teaching at extensions). Ph.D. in forensic science or related natural science area and laboratory experience are required. The salary is \$17,800-20,599 for nine months. Applications must be received by May 1, 1979 for September starting date. Send vita to: Dr. Henry C. Lee, Director of Forensic Science, University of New Haven, 300 Orange Avenue, West Haven, Connecticut 06516. Telephone (203) 934-6321, Ext. 432.

If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge to this column. The position announcements should include a description of the job, the needed qualifications, and filing deadline. Write: Jobs, Law Enforcement News, 444 W. 56th St., NY, NY 10019.

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Send application and resume to:

Director of Personnel/Affirmative Action
SUNY College of Technology, Box 997
811 Court Street
Utica, New York 13502

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May 15-17, 1979. Conspiracy Seminar. Presented by John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Criminal Justice Center. To be held in New York City. For more details, contact Ms. Barbara Natow, Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.

May 17-18, 1979. Course on Worker's Compensation Costs. To be held in Ann Arbor, Michigan by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$235. For further information, contact: Michael E. O'Neill, President, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112. Telephone: (408) 294-1426 instate, or (800) 538-6896 out of state.

May 17-19, 1979. Check Forgery, Check Fraud and Investigations Seminar. To be held in Fairbanks, Alaska. Presented by the University of Alaska's Police Training Program. For more details, contact: Department of Continuing Studies, Police Training Programs, 101 Eilson Building, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701.

May 18-19, 1979. Police Fitness Workshop. To be held in New York. Presented by the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. For more details, contact: Dr. Dick Keelor, President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, Washington, DC.

May 18-19, 1979. Shooting and Training Seminar. Presented by the Police Marksman Association. To be held at the Holiday Inn in Montpelier, Ohio. Fee: \$10.00 for members and \$15.00 for non-members. For more information on the course, write: National Marksman, P.O. Box 47447, Montgomery, AL 36101.

May 20-25, 1979. Supervising Police Personnel. Presented by the University of Georgia's Institute of Government. Fee: \$200. For more details, contact: Mr. Mike Swanson, Continuing Education Programs, Criminal Justice Division, Institute of Government, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Telephone: (404) 542-2994.

May 21-23, 1979. Conference: "Planning For More With Less." Presented by the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners. To be held at the Commodore Perry Motor Inn, Toledo, Ohio. For more details, contact: Fred Ray, Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, 1012 14 St., N.W., Suite 403, Washington, DC 20005. Telephone: (419) 244-3041.

May 21-25, 1979. Police Response to the Crimes of Homicide and Rape. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University College of Human Development. Fee: \$195. For more information, contact Edwin J. Donovan, 5203 Henderson Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802.

May 21-25, 1979. Institute on Training in Crisis Intervention. Emotional First Aid. To be held at Spalding College, Louisville, Kentucky, by the American Academy of Crisis Interveners. Tuition: \$195 for non-members and \$180 for members. For information and reservations, contact R.C. Harrod, NCCJ, 305 W. Broadway, Louisville, KY 40202. Telephone: (502) 583-0281.

May 23-25, 1979. Management Update for Private Security. Presented by the Security Management Institute of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York City. For additional information

contact: Robert A. Hair, Director, Security Management Institute, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.

May 31-June 3, 1979. Four-day Law Enforcement Hypnosis Seminar. To be held in San Francisco by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc. Tuition: \$395. For registration information, write or call: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc., Los Angeles, CA 90049. Telephone: (213) 476-6024.

June 4-6, 1979. Law Enforcement Effective Report Writing Workshop. Presented by the Peace Officers Standards and Training Program. Requests for more information should be addressed to: Dr. Bruce T. Olson, 1121 Radcliffe Dr., Davis, CA 95616. Telephone: (916) 758-2198.

June 4-6, 1979. Seminar on the Use of Deadly Force. To be held in Evanston, Illinois by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$195. For additional information, write: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark St., Evanston, IL 60204.

June 4-7, 1979. Law Enforcement Photography Workshop. To be held in Rochester, New York by the Eastman Kodak Company. For more details, contact Law Enforcement and Security Markets, Eastman Kodak Company, Dept. 0617A, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14650.

June 4-8, 1979. Advanced Narcotics Investigation Program. Presented by the Macomb County Criminal Justice Training Center. For more information, contact: Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center, P.O. Box 309, Warren, MI 48090.

June 4-22, 1979. Management Command and Supervisory Personnel Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held at the Babson College in Wellesley, Massachusetts. Fee: \$700. For more information, contact: John T. Howland, Director, New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, E. Babson Park, MA 02157. Telephone: (617) 237-4724.

June 4-29, 1979. Crime Prevention Theory, Practice and Management. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For further information, write to: Admissions, NCPI, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222.

June 5-7, 1979. Civil Liability Seminar. Presented by Harper & Row Media. To be held in Denver. Tuition \$250. For details, contact: Lori Krinitz, Director of Seminars, Harper & Row Media, 10 East 53rd St., New York, NY 10022. Telephone: (800) 223-2568.

June 5-8, 1979. Introduction to Com-

puter-Related Crimes. To be held at the Bilmar Beach Hotel in Treasure Island, Florida. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For more details, write to Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

June 6-9, 1979. Third National Youth Workers Conference. To be held at the University of San Francisco, California. Sponsored by the National Youth Work Alliance and LEAA's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Fee: \$130. For more information, write: NYWC c/o NYWA, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

June 11, 1979. One-day Workshop for Criminal Justice Trainers and Educators. To be held at the New York Hilton by the Visual Communications Congress. Fee: \$30, plus an optional \$15 for lunch. Further details may be obtained by writing to the Visual Communications Congress, 475 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016. Or, phone Paul Zektzer at (212) 725-2300.

June 11-13, 1979. Seminar: Conflict Resolution and the Police Manager. Sponsored by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For more details, consult: May 15-17.

June 11-13, 1979. Civil Liability Conference for Police and Security Personnel. To be held in New Orleans by University College of Tulane University. Fee: \$375. To register, write: Ruth Carter, Conference Coordinator, University College, Tulane University, Room 125, Gibson Hall, New Orleans, LA 70118.

June 11-13, 1979. Crime Prevention Seminar. Co-sponsored by Shelby State Community College and the Exchange Club of Memphis. To be held at the Sheraton Inn in Memphis. For further information, contact Andrew J. Soltys Jr., Coordinator of Police Science, Shelby State Community College, P.O. Box 40568, Memphis, TN 38104. Telephone: (901) 382-0504.

June 12-14, 1979. Arson Investigation Program. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice at Case Western Reserve University. Tuition: \$100. For further information, contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School, Cleveland, OH 44106. Telephone: (216) 368-3308.

June 13-15, 1979. Forty-ninth Annual Training Conference of the California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association. To be held in Sacramento, California. Fee: \$37.50 for members, \$42.50 for non-members. For more information, contact: Ron Hayes, 4241 Williamsburgh Drive, Sacramento, CA 95823. Telephone: (916) 322-2390.

June 14-July 11, 1979. Seventh Overseas Summer Session in Criminology

and Criminal Justice. To be held in Copenhagen, Denmark. Fee: \$1,295. For more details, contact: Dr. Orville E. Jones, Assistant Director, International and Special Program, Northern Illinois University, Dekalb, IL 60115. Telephone: (815) 753-1988.

June 17-22, 1979. Training Seminar on Terrorism/Civil Disorders. Presented by the New Jersey State Police in conjunction with LEAA. For more information, contact: DSG A. DeMauro, Project Coordinator, New Jersey State Police Training Center, Sea Girt, NJ 08750.

June 18-22, 1979. Security Surveys Course. Presented by the Indiana University Center for Public Safety Training. To be held in Louisville, Kentucky. Fee: \$200. For further information, write or call Indiana University, Center for Public Safety Training, 150 W Market St., Suite 400, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Telephone: (317) 264-8085.

June 18-23, 1979. Advanced Accident Investigation Course. To be held in Orlando, Florida by the J.C. Stone Memorial Police Academy of the Orlando Police Department. Tuition: \$150. For more information, contact: Officer Linda L. Kennedy, J.C. Stone Memorial Police Academy, Orlando Police Department, P.O. Box 913, Orlando, FL 32801. Telephone: (305) 849-2456.

June 18-29, 1979. Internal Affairs Seminar. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. For further information, write or call: Seminar Coordinator, Southern Police Institute, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208.

June 19-22, 1979. Fifth National Police Self-Defense Instructors Training Seminar. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$125. For complete information and registration materials, contact: Kevin Parsons, Director, Law Enforcement Liaison Division, 1216 E. Longview Dr., Appleton, WI 54911. Telephone: (414) 731-8893.

June 24-30, 1979. White Collar Crime Enforcement Strategies and Techniques. To be held at the Battelle Law and Justice Study Center in Seattle. Presented by the National Center on White-Collar Crime. Registration fee: \$50. For more information, contact: National Center on White-Collar Crime, Battelle Law and Justice Study Center, 4000 N.E. 41st Street, Seattle, WA 98105.

June 25-29, 1979. Police Facilities Planning and Design Program. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Southfield, Michigan. For more details, contact IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

July 9-12, 1979. Fifth National Forum on Traffic Records Systems. To be held at the Registry Resort Motel in Scottsdale, Arizona, by the National Safety Council. For more details, contact: Ted E. Dudzik, National Safety Council, 444 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611. Telephone: (312) 527-4800.

July 12-13, 1979. Analysis of Reproductions from Office Copiers. Presented by the Forensic Sciences Foundation. To be held in Los Angeles. For more information, contact Workshop Coordinator, Forensic Sciences Foundation, 11400 Rockville Pike, Suite 515, Rockville, MD 20852.

Homicides through history put a new twist on murder by death

Continued from Page 13

charged and brought to trial, he then reversed himself and admitted all, saying he tried to destroy his bicycle out of fear when reading of the murder. He was acquitted, and Miss Wright's real killer was never apprehended. Her death was theorized by some to have been the cause of a stray bullet from the gun of a bird-shooter.

• **Father Hubert Dahme, February 4, 1924.** One of the most sensational murders in America occurred on Main Street in Bridgeport, Connecticut one winter evening, when elderly Rev. Hubert Dahme was approached by a young man and shot in front of several witnesses. His murder was later attributed to Harold Israel, a jobless drifter who, after intense police grilling and the shaky identification of several witnesses, confessed.

In a step-by-step examination of the killing, State's Attorney Homer Cummings proved Israel innocent, and that his confession had been blurted out from hunger and exhaustion. (Cummings' conscientious conduct later resulted in his being appointed U.S. Attorney General, the youngest to that time to ever hold the office, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.) Israel was freed, and Father Dahme's bold killer was never apprehended, although many critics insisted that the police should have investigated malcontents in the priest's congregation, rather than yielding to public pressure in arresting too obvious a suspect.

• **Parolman Lundy, December 9, 1932.** When Lundy, a Chicago policeman whose beat was the notorious stockyard district, entered a seedy restaurant/speakeasy, he interrupted two hold-up men and was shot to death. On shabby testimony, one of his killers was identified as Joseph Majczek, a machinist living nearby. He

was sent to prison for 99 years in 1933. It was not until his mother took out a newspaper ad on October 10, 1944, offering a \$5,000 reward for the real cop killer, that new interest was shown in the case. A conscientious reporter, James McGuire of the *Daily Times*, spent months of agonizing research to expose the Majczek conviction as a farce. The machinist was released, but Lundy's killer was never found.

• **Elizabeth Short, January 15, 1947.** This 22-year-old Hollywood drifter, known later to the world as "The Black Dahlia," was viciously murdered and bisected at the waist in an open Los Angeles field on South Norton Avenue, near 39th Street. More than fifty persons, from limelight-seeking crackpots to genuinely disturbed individuals, have "confessed" to the horrid crime since 1947; to this day they are still swinging through precinct doors to make the lurid claim. Still, no positive suspects or clues ever emerged and the Dahlia's killer — who even had the audacity to anonymously return her personal belongings to police — was never pinpointed, perhaps living in the Golden State of California.

Undaunted, police are ever optimistic, no matter how many years intervene, in ultimately discovering long-sought killers, from San Francisco's "Zodiac" slayer to the Michigan child killer of recent times. With Los Angeles police sergeant Harry Leslie Hansen, who has stayed with the Dahlia case for decades, it's a matter of patience. "Unsolved murders have a way of clearing themselves up," he stated recently, "if you wait long enough and keep your files up to date."

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New products for law enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

POLICE VEHICLES — The Chevrolet Division of the General Motors Corporation is phasing out production of its Nova 9C1 patrol car, replacing the popular model with a police version of the 1979 Malibu.

The switch, which is being completed as part of GM's vehicle downsizing program, does not affect fleet sales of the larger 1979 Impala 9C1, a more powerful cruiser that is particularly well suited for highway patrol applications.

In addition to its Malibu and Impala 9C1 models, Chevrolet also offers the



Blazer four-wheel-drive unit and the Chevy Suburban equipped for police use. The truck-type vehicles can be used for off-road patrol, as mobile command posts, as emergency rescue units, or for towing law enforcement boat, horse or command post trailers.

For more information write Chevrolet Motor Division, General Motors Corporation, General Motors Building, Detroit, MI 48202.

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SUPERVISORY CASSETTES — The Police Supervisor's Short Course consists of four 60-minute audio cassettes that

highlight material presented at the Police Supervisory Institute, which is offered annually at California State University.

Designed to supplement more formal instruction or to serve as an interim training device, the course explores the problems of supervision in a law enforcement agency, presenting techniques which may be useful to the newly appointed supervisor or to the officer who is preparing for a promotion examination.

The tapes are compatible for use with any standard cassette recorder or player. The material presented on the recordings covers such topics as leadership, behavior modification, inspections, performance evaluation, punitive discipline, giving orders, and counseling.

To obtain a descriptive brochure, containing price and ordering information, write Police Research Associates, P.O. Box 1103, Waltheria, CA 90505.

• • •
COMPUTER CRIME MANUAL — An updatable looseleaf-type reference source for computer crime investigators is available from the publishers of *Assets Protection*, a leading journal in the security field.

Entitled *Computer Crime Investigation Manual*, the book focuses on how investigators have conducted actual investigations, while providing background material



on computer hardware and software, job functions, operations, and peripheral equipment.

An update service is available in conjunction with the manual, which will report on new developments in investigative techniques, forensics, computer crime and criminals, and the legal aspects of the offense.

For details, write or phone Assets Protection, P.O. Box 5327, Madison, WI 53705. Telephone (608) 831-0507.

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CRIME VS. THE ELDERLY — "Our smarting Crime: An Older Person's Guide to Safer Living" is a slide/cassette program that attempts to make senior citizens aware of the most common crimes committed against them.

Narrated by Hans Conreid, the 20-minute presentation demonstrates specific measures the elderly can take to avoid becoming victims, providing information on property marking, residential security, block watch efforts and personal safety. Other sections deal with such special concerns as purse snatching and bunco operations.

The 35mm color slide package, which includes 80 stills and an audio cassette, is available for purchase only. Write: Harper & Row Media, Customer Service, 2350 Virginia Avenue, Hagerstown, MD

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